

23. JULI 1942

GERMAR RUDOLF, ERNST BÖHM

Ständortbefehl Nr. 19/42.

GARRISON

AND

HEADQUARTERS ORDERS

OF THE

AUSCHWITZ

CONCENTRATION CAMP

Grund... rationslagers Auschwitz
 der aufgetretenen Fleckfieber-Epidemie wird zur Bekämpfung
 der Seuche Folgendes angeordnet:

Es ist eine vollständige Lagersperre verhängt. Sämtliche
 innerhalb der großen Postenkette wohnenden 77-Angehörigen
 dürfen

Sämtliche...
 Postenkette wohnen, unterzeichnen einen auf dem Komman-
 danturgeschäftsraum vorbereiteten Revers, mit welchem
 sie sich von ihrer Wohnung zu ihrer
 Dienst... auf direktem Wege und umgekehrt zu
 begeben. Weiterhin verpflichtet sie sich, so oft wie
 möglich mindestens 1 mal wöchentlich die Wäsche zu
 wechseln und eine gründlichen Reini-
 gung dieses Reverses
 (Gegen...)

Lager
 antur.

Legung: Abtlg. | Abtlg. | Abtlg.

Kommandantur-Befehl Nr. 2/42.

für das Kriegswinterhilfswerk.

ng für das Kriegswinterhilfswerk am 10./11.1.42 hatte
 Ergebnis:

RM 2.253,80.

e allen 77-Angehörigen hierfür meine Anerkennung aus.

Kino-Lichtspiele in Auschwitz.

isch-sanitären Gründen und als Vorbeugungsmassnahme
 kriebenerkrankungen wird ab sofort der Besuch des
 uschwitz bis auf weiteres verboten.

der Schornsteine innerhalb des Lagerbereiches.

wohnten Häuser in Brzeszcze, Harmense, Raisko, Birkenau
 ist zum Reinigen der Schornsteine nur der Schornstein-
 er Ewald Magiera, Brzeszcze, Tel.Nr.6, berechtigt und
 lich. Kehren der Schornsteine durch Häftlinge in diesen
 Lagerbereiches ist nicht erlaubt. Die Reinigung erfolgt

A Critically Commented Selection

GARRISON AND HEADQUARTERS ORDERS
OF THE AUSCHWITZ CONCENTRATION CAMP

Dedication

Ernst Böhm (born 1911 in Oschersleben, Saxony-Anhalt, Germany, died on 5 January 1946) was one of the seven German officers of the Wehrmacht who were convicted and executed/murdered in the Soviet Union after a show trial. They had been wrongly accused of having participated in the Katyn massacre. For me, the choice of this name as a pseudonym is a declaration of solidarity for those innocently persecuted. Metapedia writes in the entry about Ernst Böhm (accessed on March 27, 2020):

“In December 1945, hence while the Nuremberg Trials were still unfolding, Stalin staged a show trial in Leningrad against those Germans allegedly responsible for the Katyn Massacre. The following officers of the Wehrmacht were sentenced to death at the end of this show trial: Karl Hermann Strüffling, Heinrich Remmlinger, Ernst Böhm, Eduard Sonnenfeld, Herbard Janike, Erwin Skotki, Ernst Gehrler. They were executed on 5 January 1946. Erich Paul Vogel, Franz Wiese and Arno Diere were sentenced to 20 and 15 years of forced labor, respectively.

Janike had ‘confessed’ to have carried out a merciless extermination order issued by Maj. Gen. Heinrich Remmlinger. [...] Officer Arno Diere, another defendant who was given forced labor in the GULag rather than the gallows after his ‘confession,’ described before the Leningrad tribunal the murder of Russian women, children and the elderly by the Wehrmacht, and explained that in the Katyn Forest ‘15,000 to 20,000 people,’ including thousands of Polish officers, had been shot and buried by German armed forces.

The Polish prime minister in exile Sikorski, who had inquired with Stalin about the whereabouts of the thousands of Polish officers and who had urged the British to acknowledge the truth, died in a plane crash near Gibraltar on 4 July 1943 under circumstances still unknown today.

For the Americans, one important fact spoke against a loud protest in the Katyn case, namely that in the Katyn case the same Soviet investigators had investigated and determined the ‘guilt’ of the Germans who had also investigated the Auschwitz Concentration Camp and had presented the gas chambers to the world. [...]

It is significant that a documentation by the Polish Red Cross from 1943, according to which the Katyn Massacre was clearly a Soviet crime, was marked as ‘Top secret’ and hidden in a British archive until the Polish historian Wladimierz Kowalski found it there in 1989 and published it in the Polish weekly Odrodzenie that same year.”

https://de.metapedia.org/wiki/B%C3%B6hm,_Ernst

Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp

A Critically Commented Selection

Germar Rudolf, Ernst Böhm



Academic Research Media Review Education Group Ltd

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Cover Illustrations: top: Garrison Order No. 19/42 of 23 July 1942, see Document 7 in the Appendix; bottom: Headquarters Order No. 2/42 of 22 January 1942, see Document 3 in the Appendix.

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Editor's Preface

"We know this from the Holocaust deniers: this is a highly selective reading. They merely read what they want to read. They pick out some details and try to generalize them."

— Prof. Dr. Norbert Frei (Bongen 2015b)

In early 1991, as a chemist, I was asked by the Düsseldorf defense lawyer Hajo Herrmann to compile an expert report, which was to be introduced as evidence in criminal proceedings against one of his clients. The report was meant to clarify whether the Zyklon-B mass gassings claimed for Auschwitz would have led to chemically detectable traces in the walls of the alleged gas chambers, whether such traces would have been detectable up to that time (1991), and in case both conditions were met, whether such traces could be found there.¹

When the first version of my report was completed in early 1992, Hajo Herrmann's defense team decided to prepare a few photocopies of it and mail them to some of Germany's leading personalities and to some potentially interested professors.² Among the latter was Prof. Dr. Werner Georg Haverbeck. After reading my report, Prof. Haverbeck wrote to me the following lines, among others, in a letter dated January 31, 1992:

"I count the reception of your study among the highlights of enlightenment that can still be experienced during this time. With many colleagues in the field of contemporary history, I share joy

¹ On the background of how my expert report came about see Rudolf 2016a.

² For the current edition of my expert report see Rudolf 2017a.

and gratitude for the research activity you have started and of course especially with regard to the result of your correct scientific investigation.”

When Prof. Haverbeck died in 1999, his widow Dr. Ursula Haverbeck took up his legacy. For example, she was the deputy chairwoman of the “Association for the Rehabilitation of Those Persecuted for Denying the Holocaust”, a human-rights organization that was banned as unconstitutional in 2008 by the German Minister for the Interior.³ The current rulers in Berlin insist that belief in the “Holocaust” is constitutionally required, although the exact opposite is the case. Here are Articles 4 and 5 of Germany’s Basic Law, which is its surrogate constitution:

Article 4

(1) Freedom of faith and of conscience, and freedom to profess a religious or philosophical creed, shall be inviolable.

(2) The undisturbed practice of religion shall be guaranteed.
[...]

It is therefore clearly unconstitutional to force anyone to profess belief in anything. Further on we read:

Article 5

(1) Every person shall have the right freely to express and disseminate his opinions in speech, writing and pictures, and to inform himself without hindrance from generally accessible sources. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by means of broadcasts and films shall be guaranteed. There shall be no censorship.

(2) These rights shall find their limits in the provisions of general laws [nota bene!], in provisions for the protection of young persons, and in the right to personal honour.

(3) Arts and sciences, research and teaching shall be free. The freedom of teaching shall not release any person from allegiance to the constitution.

The German law against historical revisionism – that is, Article 130 of the German Criminal Code – prohibits only certain views on only narrowly limited topics. This is therefore not a “general law”,

³ Cf. https://web.archive.org/web/20090618194629/http://www.bmi.bund.de/cln_104/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2008/05/bm_verbietet_rechtsextr_Org.html

but clearly a “special law,” and such laws are expressly unconstitutional. And no matter what they try and how hard they argue, not even the judges of the German Federal Constitutional High Court can change that fact, even though they tried not too long ago.⁴

In addition, most revisionist publications are products of science and research, and are therefore immune to any limits provided by general laws. The Federal German judiciary, however, fundamentally and categorically bars dissident publications from recognition as being scholarly in nature, but that too is *not* done after considering the fact of the matter but apodictically and without any evidence, indeed by means of the violent suppression of evidence, because anyone who tries to file a motion to submit evidence in German courtrooms will learn that, on principle, all such motions are denied, and if a defense team moreover has the temerity to file such motions in an attempt to substantiate the defendant’s historical views, they can even expect to be prosecuted for it – including the defense lawyers! Yes, in Germany you are FORBIDDEN to defend yourself (or your client) in this matter with factual arguments! This is clearly *not* the hallmark of a state under the rule of law!⁵

It is therefore the German Ministry of the Interior as the representative of the German executive, the German Federal Constitutional High Court as head of the German judiciary, and the German legislature (*Bundesrat* and *Bundestag*) enacting such laws, which have clearly proven to be unconstitutional! The only thing stopping them from disappearing into oblivion is the fact that they forcibly impose their politics on Germany at gunpoint. Those who don’t toe the line simply are sent to jail. This is democracy German style!

Although Dr. Haverbeck could no longer work in the aforementioned, now-disbanded human-rights organization, that did not prevent her from expressing iconoclastic views on the Holocaust. The

⁴ Decision of Nov. 4, 2009, 1 BvR 2150/08; cf. www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/pressemitteilungen/bvg09-129.html: “In general, restrictions to the freedom of opinion are permissible only on the basis of general laws according to art. 5, para. 2, alternative 1, Basic Law. A law restricting opinions is an inadmissible special law, if it is not formulated in a sufficiently open way and is directed right from the start only against certain convictions, attitudes, or ideologies. [...] Although the regulation of art. 130, para. 4, German Penal Code is not a general law [...] even as a non-general law it is still compatible with art. 5, para. 1 and 2, Basic Law, as an exception. In view of the injustice and the terror caused by the National Socialist regime, an exception to the prohibition of special laws [...] is immanent.”

Or put differently: whenever we feel like it, we don’t give a shit about the constitution.

⁵ On the delusion of Germany being a country under the rule of law see my documentary *Germany, Country under the Rule of Law: Role Model or Illusion?*, Rudolf 2017b.

peak of her public impact was reached in March 2015 when the German government-owned TV channel *ARD*, during its news feature *Panorama*, broadcast excerpts from a long interview with her, in which Dr. Haverbeck had the opportunity to present her views to an audience of millions.⁶ For this, she was later sentenced to ten months' imprisonment without parole (Feldmann 2015). Since she refuses to shut up about this even while in prison, Dr. Haverbeck is still incarcerated today, as I write these lines, at the age of 91. And anyone who protests against this can join her behind bars right away. You don't have to look to China to find gross human-rights violations by dictatorial regimes...

In the context of the present study, the relevant aspect of the *Panorama* interview with Dr. Haverbeck is her repeated references to a book by the Munich Institute for Contemporary History (*Institut für Zeitgeschichte, IfZ*), which contains the text of hundreds of garrison and headquarters orders from the former Auschwitz Camp on over 500 pages (Frei *et al.*, 2000). Dr. Haverbeck repeatedly quoted from this book during that interview in her effort to substantiate her revisionist views on Auschwitz. The main editor of the book, historian Dr. Norbert Frei, was, of course, not pleased by this utilization of his source edition (Bongen 2015b). Some of the reasons given by Dr. Frei in 2015 as to why he considers Dr. Haverbeck's arguments to be wrong correspond to those already contained in the introduction to the source edition. They are therefore listed and discussed in the main part of the present book.

Some statements by Dr. Frei, however, are not related to the orders issued by the Auschwitz camp administration and are therefore not dealt with in the main part of this book, hence I will address them here.

The following is a question asked by *ARD* journalist Bongen, followed by Dr. Frei's answer:

“[Bongen:] *Right-wing extremists repeatedly refer to studies by supposedly reputable scientists who deny the use of Zyklon B to gas people. What is to be made of this?*

Frei: These pieces of information, often even referred to as ‘expert reports’, written by alleged experts of the exact sciences,

⁶ Bongen/Feldmann 2015; Bongen 2015a; see also <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x2sb0q6>.

regularly turn out, on closer inspection, to be ordered productions by sympathizers of Holocaust denial."

That was a polemical jab against me and my expert report (Rudolf 1993/2017a). However, as a graduate chemist, I am undoubtedly an expert of the exact sciences in the field in question. So why "alleged"? In addition, legal expert reports are always and without exception ordered, either by the court, by the prosecution or by the defense. It is also obvious that an expert witness is sympathetic in matters of fact (but not necessarily politically) to the views of that party in a dispute whose views are closest to those to which the expert conscientiously and with the best of his or her knowledge has arrived at. So we can turn the tables:

"These pieces of information, which are often even referred to as 'expert reports' by alleged historical experts, regularly turn out, on closer inspection, to be ordered productions by sympathizers of the Holocaust orthodoxy."

Furthermore, many historians who do not officially question the orthodox teaching on the Holocaust always come to the politically desirable conclusions because otherwise they would have to reckon with the end of their career (as mine ended, or never started), and in many countries even with imprisonment (cf. the statements of some historians in the Appendix to Rudolf 2016). I myself have been threatened by a judge with criminal prosecution as an expert witness in the courtroom should I dare to present my research results to the court (see Rudolf 2016, pp. 105f.). Therefore, one would even have to phrase it like this:

"These pieces of information, which are often even referred to as 'expert reports' by alleged historical experts, regularly turn out, on closer inspection, to be either ordered productions by sympathizers of the Holocaust orthodoxy or perjurious false testimonies coerced under the threat of punishment."

But no matter what the sympathies of an author are or whatever social group may be pressuring him, ultimately only the arguments count, and this is something that orthodox historians such as Dr. Frei don't seem to recognize. In scholarly discourses, personal attacks and argumentative blows below the belt lead to disqualifications at best.

Another question put to Dr. Frei was:

“Auschwitz deniers use the correction on the plaques at the Auschwitz Memorial to prove that far fewer people were killed in Nazi concentration camps. There was once talk of four million victims. After the collapse of the Soviet Union [1990], the number of Jewish victims in Auschwitz was reduced by three million – so the total number of six million Jewish victims should have been reduced accordingly. What is your take on that argument?”

Frei: The number of around four million victims came about immediately after the end of the war in 1945 through investigations and capacity calculations by a Soviet and a Polish investigative commission. This number was then adopted by the Auschwitz State Museum and was not corrected until the end of communist rule. Based on extant transport lists, however, Western research has arrived at lower numbers already since the 1960s. Based on the available sources, a minimum number of 1.1 million Jews murdered at Auschwitz is now considered to be certain; however, possibly up to 1.5 million people may have died there alone. Since the opening of the Eastern European archives in the 1990s, research on the total number of victims of the Holocaust has made use of previously unknown sources. International science has meanwhile been able to determine very precise figures for individual countries and subsections of the Holocaust, but is still dependent on estimates in some areas – for example with regard to the executions by the SS Einsatzgruppen. Today, a total of at least 5.6 and up to 6.3 million victims is assumed.”

The problem of excessive victim numbers and the related total death toll of the Holocaust cannot be limited to Auschwitz. In fact, the number of victims of almost every crime scene of the Third Reich was greatly exaggerated at the end of the war and gradually reduced during subsequent years and decades. Here are a few examples:

Camp	Death Toll of Yore	Death Toll Today	Exaggeration Factor
Auschwitz	4 to 8 million	1,000,000	4 to 8
Treblinka	3 million	800,000	4
Bełżec	3 million	600,000	5
Sobibór	2 million	200,000	10
Majdanek	2 million	78,000	26
Chelmno	1.3 million	150,000	9
Mauthausen	1 million	100,000	10
Sachsenhausen	840,000	30,000	28
Dachau	238,000	41,000	6
Totals	ca. 17.5-21.5 million	ca. 3 million	ca. 6

On the sources see especially the section about the various camps in Rudolf 2017c and Mattogno 2016e.

We need to add to this the victims in all the other camps and ghettos not listed here, as well as the victims of the *Einsatzgruppen* in the Soviet Union and Serbia. Accordingly, there have been claims, especially after the war but also in subsequent years and decades, that the Holocaust actually claimed many more victims than “only” 6 million, with 21 million being the upper limit as far as I know (see Scott 2017).

What is striking about all the initial death-toll numbers is that, without exception, they are significantly above what is assumed today. If this were a matter of simple errors, one would have to expect that these figures are equally likely to deviate upward and downward from the actual value. Here, however, all the initially announced official death-toll numbers have always been far above the official numbers adopted today. That is clearly tendentious.

The same applies to the murder methods claimed for these camps. In the second column, the next table lists murder weapons that were claimed during or shortly after the war, but are no longer claimed today. The last column contains the murder weapon claimed today.

What may we learn from this? Reports and claims about the alleged extermination camps of the Third Reich were riddled with exaggerations and inventions from the beginning. Given this, it is irresponsible and extremely unscholarly to take any horror claims about these camps at face value, and it is criminal to ostracize or even prosecute skeptical doubters.

Camp	Invented Murder Weapon	Murder Weapon Still Claimed
Auschwitz	war gases, high voltage, gas showers, gas bombs, pneumatic hammer, conveyor belt	Zyklon B
Treblinka	mobile gas chamber, numbing gas, unslaked line, hot steam, high voltage	Diesel exhaust
Bełżec	subterranean murder chamber, unslaked line, high voltage, vacuum	Diesel exhaust
Sobibór	chlorine gas, black liquid, collapsible gas-chamber floor	engine exhaust
Majdanek	Zyklon B	bottled CO

For Auschwitz see Mattogno 2018; for the other camps see the respective monographs listed at the end of the present book: Treblinka: Mattogno/Graf; Bełżec: Mattogno 2016g; Sobibór: Graf/Kues/Mattogno; Majdanek: Graf/Mattogno.

The situation is no different today than right after the Second World War. The hysteria of the immediate post-war anti-German hatefest has abated in the meantime, but it has only been replaced by a hysteria of the anti-revisionist (“denier”) hatefest. After the war, it was not a criminal offense to doubt or even refute atrocity claims about the camps of the Third Reich, but this is exactly the case in many countries today. The hysterical reaction of many if not most people when anyone expresses doubt of the sacred Saint Holocaust or even commits the sacrilege of questioning the existence of the very gas chambers themselves shows that one is not dealing merely with matter-of-fact issues, but with doctrinally internalized taboos.

After reading this critical review of the Auschwitz garrison and headquarters orders, and what Frei and his colleagues have made of them, the reader will understand when I judge these court historians as follows:

“We know this from the orthodox Holocaust liars: their interpretation of the documents is based on a highly selective reading. They merely read what they want to read out of it. They pick out some details, distort their meaning and then try to generalize this.”

— Prof. Dr. Norbert Frei, paraphrased

The present work on the garrison and headquarters orders of Auschwitz is based on an initial overview compiled by an industrious German, which was posted under the title *Kommandanturbefehle – eine Betrachtung (Headquarters Orders – A Reflection)* online in 2018 as a PDF file for downloading free of charge. The author chose the pen name “Ernst Böhm.” His work has been greatly expanded, corrected and revised here. Out of gratitude for his preparatory work, I include him as co-author of this book. I am not revealing his real name here, because we all know that, as long as the current repressive regime in Berlin prevails, everyone in Germany must fear for their existence, including, be it noted, Dr. Frei himself, if they venture out to find the truth in this area of research. Anyone who helps to open the eyes of any reader by virtue of such work may protect themselves and their families from unlawful persecution when nevertheless publishing what they have found out.

I prefer such individuals many times over the kind of “patriots” who boast of their patriotism in public, but who give this taboo topic a wide berth. For Germany, the Holocaust is the Mother of all Taboos, paralyzing much of its society’s ability to address and resolve existential threats. Any German who does not deal with this taboo betrays the rights and the survival of the German people. These “patriots” gesticulate a little with blank cartridges and hope to escape the system bullies’ condemnation and persecution. Their own prosperity and a comfortable career are evidently more important to them than a secure future for their descendants.

Any government in Germany, no matter what color or flag it reigns under, can only be a constitutional government and a German government if it unconditionally and without limits allows discussion of all topics of the German past without any taboos. Because only this freedom enables us to find out the truth and make it known.

Keep your eyes open, because only the truth will set us free!

Germar Rudolf
March 31, 2020

Introduction

The Auschwitz Concentration Camp was just one of many concentration camps established in the German sphere of influence during the National-Socialist regime. Back in those years, similar camps were run by all belligerents, a fact kept hidden from public view for purely anti-German propaganda purposes with the aim of discrediting Germany for all time and keeping it repentant and willing to pay. The cloak of silence was spread over the actual death camps that were set up for instance by the Americans, British, French and Poles (keywords *Rheinwiesenlager* and Lamsdorf) where German people – especially after the end of the war! – were crammed by the millions, not for the purpose of slave labor, but to let them literally croak there.

In order to cover up the Allies' mass crimes against Germans, especially at the end of the war and afterwards, the "Auschwitz" myth was created: Auschwitz is said to have been an "extermination camp". School class after school class is forced to visit the Auschwitz Museum in order to poison innocent, unsuspecting children's minds and incite them against the German people – their own people, if they are German students. Soccer players who see a bulky wallet as their sole purpose in life will not oppose the expectation to travel to Auschwitz, and Christianity has abolished itself and worships Auschwitz as a golden calf – the Holocaust has been established as the new religion of the West.

The Auschwitz Museum is today the holiest of all the pilgrimage sites of this new religion. The sacred relics exhibited in it – artifacts shown in glass showcases that are said once to have been owned by former inmates, such as hair, shoes or glasses – are abso-

lutely no evidence for any mass extermination of the concentration-camp inmates, contrary to all claims made by the museum. For example, if a mountain of shoes or hair clippings were evidence of extermination, then brooms shown in a witchcraft museum could just as well be evidence of the witch's mischief, brooms with which the witches flew through the air to meet the devil in order to fornicate with him; or if preposterous testimonies by camp veterans are considered to prove anything in and of themselves, then many a medieval testimony describing in minute detail the hideous copulation of witches with the devil would have to be taken at face value as well. No, there have to be more conclusive facts on the table in order to be able to assess whether Auschwitz was indeed an extermination camp or just a labor camp.

Such facts exist. The records of the Auschwitz Camp are very extensive. Among them are the approx. 350 headquarters orders, special headquarters orders, garrison orders and circulars that were issued by the Auschwitz Camp authorities from 1940 to 1945, hence during the entire existence of the camp. As will be demonstrated below, these orders warrant the assumption that Auschwitz was a labor camp and that it was not an extermination camp.

On behalf of the Munich Institute for Contemporary History (*IfZ*), these historical National-Socialist headquarters orders were published in 2000 by five members of the *IfZ* in one volume under the title *Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle des Konzentrationslagers Auschwitz 1940 -1945 (Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp 1940-1945)*. In the introduction and in footnotes to many of these orders, the editors make an effort to quell any doubts that may arise about the official version of the Holocaust when reading these orders. However, this is an attempt that must fail due to the significance of the genuine orders of the commanding officers of the Auschwitz Camp.

Ursula Haverbeck has recognized the historical significance of these orders and has raised public awareness about them like hardly anyone else. The fact that she was persecuted and jailed merely for her peaceful opinion testifies to the totalitarianism of contemporary Germany and at the same time speaks for the hypothesis of the Auschwitz Labor Camp, because a regime that is secure in the truth does not need to punish people for their diverging opinions, as hap-

pens in Germany almost every day with the gagging Article 130 of the German penal code.

* * *

On the citation method: At the end of each quoted order are the abbreviations KB for headquarters order (*Kommandanturbefehl*), SB for garrison order (*Standortbefehl*) followed by the page number of the book by Frei *et al.*

A digital version of the *Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle* for downloading free of charge can be found on the Internet at:

<https://archive.org/details/DarstellungenQuellenGeschichteAuschwitzKommandanturbefehle1940Bis1945532S>

Should this version be removed due to censorship measures, simply visit the website of the present book at holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page_id=34, where we will always indicate where the Frei book is currently available as a free PDF file.

This free PDF edition contains only the texts of the actual orders, hence none of the “comments” by the Institute for Contemporary History. The foreword states:

“The Institute for Contemporary History (IfZ) is an institution established in Munich in 1949 under the name ‘German Institute for the History of the National-Socialist Period’ by the Allied occupiers and entrusted with the re-education of the German people under the guise of scholarship.’ (Source: Metapeddia.org)

Since this institute is financed by the German people, and because the documents are orders issued by a German government authority, the so-called ‘copyrights’ for the orders lie with the German people!

The institute’s comments, which are meant to defame the German people and which by their nature meet the legal criteria for treason according to §90f and §91b of the Imperial German Penal Code, are expunged from this edition!

We provide these genuine documents on German history free of charge to all interested parties.

Hereby we fulfill our duty, to make evidence of the inaccuracy of all claims of the victors, which has come to our knowledge, available to all peoples."

The original edition of the *Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle* is available in bookstores at a grossly inflated price. The high price may be an attempt by the editors to make sure that this book remains hidden from ordinary people. This is one way the falsification of history works in a very simple way.

1. Labor and Living Conditions

Given the context of the war years, the inmates' working hours were reasonable and not unconscionable.

From October 1940:

7 a.m. - 11.30 a.m. and 1 p.m. - 5 p.m. = 8 ½ hours (KB 6a/40, p. 15)

From April 1941:

6 a.m. - 11.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. = 10 hours (KB 3/41, p. 28)

From April 1942:

6 a.m. - 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. - 7 p.m. = 11 hours (KB April 17, 1942, p. 126; see Document 4 in the Appendix)

From October 1944:

6 a.m. - 12 p.m. and 12.30 p.m. - 5 p.m. = 10 ½ hours (SB 25/44, p. 497)

From November 1944:

6.30 a.m. - 4 p.m. with a short lunch break = approx. 9 ½ hours (SB 28/44, p. 513).

The working hours of SS members and civilian employees in the camp's offices were no less than those of the inmates (SB 29/44, p. 515). Besides, ask yourself how many hours a day many people have to work today, in so-called peacetime, to make ends meet for their family.

The following headquarters orders clearly show that an aim was to preserve the inmates' ability to work and not to destroy them. The one excludes the other.

Sunday Work

“It is planned that in principle there will be no Sunday work in the near future for the concentration camp and the women’s concentration camp. Provisionally, this regulation is in effect immediately. In general, only urgently vital operations can be considered by the labor-deployment administration for Sunday labor in the future, such as: cattle, horse-stable and kitchen operations, etc. Furthermore, only for the execution of urgently important repairs to facilities that are necessary for maintaining the operations. This necessitates, and it is ordered herewith with immediate effect, that the leaders of the work details be trained carefully so that they are able, on the strength of the work performed by the inmates, to achieve the prescribed workload of the week under all circumstances within the six full workdays available during the week.

In this context is mentioned the fact that it has turned out so far that Sunday work has contributed nothing to further the labor goal, but that overall, employment on Sundays has resulted only in setbacks and disadvantages in various areas. If the inmate is to achieve a full workload, it is necessary that the inmate be sufficiently strengthened, rested and prepared for the respective weekly workload. For this he needs to rest on Sundays. In this regard, care must be taken to ensure that in the future the inmates absolutely have to bathe once a week, and that Sunday’s rest is especially used to ensure that the laundry and all other everyday items the inmate needs for his personal care be tended to. Only after these goals have been achieved can full performance be ensured with regard to the inmates’ ability to work. This approach also applies in a corresponding manner to horses available for carrying out the present work. The animals also must have a day off work during the week. It is expected that all measures will be taken in order to implement the guidelines given above in future employment. All departments must make an effort to adhere to these basic things, or else serious deficiencies in the abilities of humans and animals to perform have to be expected, and there would continue to be major deficits due to an overtaking of these available forces, which would make it impossible to accomplish the tasks given to the concentration

camps in a way that fully serves the goals of the war economy and which, through their contribution, are meant to assist in achieving the end goal of today's struggle, namely victory." (KB 1/42, p. 125)

and:

"Urgent care must be taken to ensure that the inmates rest in their beds after having their lunch, in order to ensure that lunch is absorbed as much as possible to fortify the inmates' ability to work. With regard to the above-mentioned working hours, the procedure is the same for external labor units, who are to spend their rest period at suitable locations to be designated by the unit leaders." (Special Order of 17 April 1942, p. 127; see Document 4 in the Appendix)

This order was apparently not followed strictly, so again a year later:

"6. Sunday work for inmates

I prohibit that on Sundays inmate units are assigned to work which is not absolutely necessary and essential. On this day, the inmates are to be deloused, bathed etc., combined with the necessary change of clothes, linen exchange and mending. The same applies to all satellite camps." (KB 19/43, p. 279)

Maintaining the inmates' ability to work also included respecting their leisure time:

"8. Leisure time for inmates

Inmates who come from the night shift are not to be used for other jobs. In order to maintain these inmates' ability to work, it is important to ensure that they have 7-8 hours of rest so that they can start their work well rested." (KB 4/44, p. 413)

Attention was paid to the personal needs of the inmates:

"6. Easter and Pentecost Breaks

In this regard, reference is made to the decision of the SS Administrative Main Office, Office Group D of December 14, 1942 and April 20, 1943, according to which all branch offices of the economic offices working with inmates will be closed for business during Easter from April 24, 1943, 2.00 p.m., until and including April 25, 1943. Rest from work should be used to take

care of the inmates' personal needs and to tidy up their accommodation." (KB 9/43, p. 256)

Inmates were deployed to work with aim and purpose:

"12. Inmate deployment

From now on, the inmates' work assignments must be carefully checked by the camp leaders. Above all, it should be noted that every skilled worker is employed in his or her specialty, because this is the only way to achieve 100% job performance. [...] It is also impermissible for skilled workers to be transferred from one day shift to the next night shift by individual foremen without sufficient leisure time in between. I hold the camp leaders responsible for ensuring that such a disregard for the necessary rest period no longer occurs." (KB 8/44, p. 468)

The following garrison order reveals that the concentration-camp inmates' work performance had priority:

"8. Checking the inmate units

Through personal observation over the past 14 days, I have determined that there are still more inmates working on various units than are absolutely necessary. With reference to my Special Order of Feb. 14, 1944, I request all heads of department to review their units by April 1, 1944. If I still find units after this date where not all inmates are fully employed, I will withdraw the inmates in question without further ado and will assign them to work in the defense industry decisive for victory." (SB 10/44, p. 427)

Unauthorized diverted labor by inmates for SS members was prohibited so that war-related armaments industries could benefit from the inmates' full labor force:

"6. Unauthorized diverted labor

I have found out that SS members have had various objects made by inmates, be this paintings or other alleged works of art, such as tin roses, etc. Quite apart from the fact that the inmates should be engaged in useful work, these activities irresponsibly waste material that nowadays can be procured only with considerable difficulty. I hereby strictly prohibit such unauthorized labor, and I will report every SS member, regardless of person and rank, to the Reichsführer-SS for punishment who has such

nonsensical and kitschy work carried out or commissioned in the future." (SB 24/43, p. 303)

Furthermore:

"In the light of recent events, it is strongly emphasized that under no circumstances may inmates be entrusted with the transfer, cleaning, etc. of bicycles and motorcycles. I will severely punish violators of this order." (Special KB 8/43, p. 234)

Particularly diligent inmates were rewarded with various benefits. Document 53 in the Appendix is a report by the Central Construction Office at Auschwitz to the camp headquarters for the purpose of granting certain benefits to such inmates. This was not an exception, but the rule in cases of good conduct.

The actual living conditions of the inmates in the Auschwitz Camp can hardly be gleaned from garrison and headquarters orders. Other documents are much more suitable in this regard, such as the harsh criticism of the garrison physician at the time, Dr. Eduard Wirths, on the catastrophic living conditions due to the lack of hygienic and sanitary facilities. When Dr. Wirths took his post in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp on September 6, 1942, he was shocked by what he found there (Völklein 2005, pp. 40f.):

"Before my assumption of duties there it was explained to me by the head of all concentration camps Gruppenführer Glücks, and the head doctor of all concentration camps Standartenführer Dr. Lolling, that my exclusive task in Auschwitz was to combat a severe epidemic of typhoid fever and typhus among the guards, nothing else was to concern me. I discovered intolerable conditions for the prisoners. There was no running water, no proper toilets, no means of bathing. The barracks in which the prisoners were quartered were unheated, overcrowded, and beds were missing. Lice literally swarmed on the floors, clothes, bodies of the people. The walls were black with fleas. The people in an inconceivable condition, wasted to their ribs, plagued with vermin, the dead lying between the living and the dying. Every day hundreds of dead were carted off, often after lying for days among the living. I was so spiritually demoralized that I soon saw suicide as the only way out."

The catastrophic conditions described by Wirths were reflected in other documents, in particular in the death books from Auschwitz

(*Sterbebücher*), in which every inmate registered at Auschwitz was entered who died there. For example, of the Jews deported from France to Auschwitz, most of whom were admitted and registered there in the first half of 1942, only a minority were still alive after one year. Thousands succumbed within a few months due to the epidemics raging in the camp, especially typhus (see Aynat 1998).

Dr. Wirths's heroic, sustained struggle against the camp bureaucracy and the sluggish SS Reich leadership to improve living conditions in Auschwitz is well documented (see Mattogno 2004 & 2016a). One of the communist leaders of the inmates' resistance organization at the Auschwitz Camp, the later GDR official Bruno Baum, even wrote in an unpublished manuscript that "Auschwitz ended up being a model camp". Baum bragged that this was the result of the atrocity propaganda about Auschwitz that he and his resistance comrades had written and transmitted outside the camp during their detention at Auschwitz (see Bäcker 1998, FN 26; Rudolf 2017c, pp. 377f.). However, it does not emerge from the documents that the SS implemented the measures in order to improve the camp's image. Rather, the aim was to reduce the mortality rate by all means and to increase the productivity of the inmates deployed in war-critical industries.

2. Cleanliness, Hygiene, Medical Care

Great importance was attached to the cleanliness and hygiene of the inmates and their quarters:

"7. Cleanliness of the quarters

The camp leaders have to convince themselves of the cleanliness of the guard and inmate quarters. They have to check whether the quarters are properly darkened at night." (KB 6/44, p. 438)

“4. Camp-Internal Staff

During various inspections of the individual satellite camps, I had to repeatedly complain to the camp-internal staff about issues such as bed maintenance, room and locker tidiness. The respective camp and unit leaders are responsible for the proper implementation. [...]

6. Inmates' foot roll call

In each satellite camp, 10% of all beds are to be reserved for the inmates' infirmary. In addition, care must be taken to ensure that the block elders, under the supervision of a block leader, conduct foot inspections of the inmates three times a week in order to monitor injuries and the cleanliness of the inmates' feet.” (KB 2/43, p. 383f.)

Medical care was of course part of keeping the inmates healthy, whether working or under arrest:

“6. Medical examination of inmates under arrest

I order that every inmate who is to be punished with arrest has to be seen by a doctor. In particularly urgent cases, the doctor has to be informed after the arrest. At the same time, I order that female inmates working in households etc. are not to be transferred to Birkenau for their arrest.” (SB 31/43, p. 321)

Here, too, the SS was not concerned with the inmates looking neat and smelling good, but more specifically, as before, to limit the spread of contagious diseases or to prevent them altogether.

The massive hygienic problems that the camp had to deal with since its inception, particularly the Birkenau Camp, have already been mentioned. At the beginning, both medical care of, and provisioning for, the inmates were similarly miserable, but in this respect Dr. Wirths made massive progress as well. The documentation on the medical care of the Auschwitz inmates is very extensive and proves that from 1943 onward the camp administration and the *Reichsführung* SS spared no expense or effort to raise the medical care of the inmates to an exemplary level. The plan was basically to transform Birkenau into a huge hospital camp where inmates from all surrounding camps and companies would be admitted who needed medical treatment.

This project, which was to be implemented in the so-called Construction Section III of Birkenau, was halfway completed when

it was abandoned in the summer of 1944 due to the war situation (see Sections 2 & 3 in the first part of Mattogno 2016a). The scope of this project – evidently beneficial for the inmates and described with the term “special measures” (*Sondermaßnahmen*) – can be seen from Document 50 of June 11, 1943 (see Appendix), in which the number of barracks planned for the camp hospital in Section III of Birkenau are listed, including 2 barracks for the guard detail, whose members evidently were to be treated inside the camp as well:

- 9 nurse barracks
- 1 pharmacy barracks
- 19 kitchen barracks
- 6 block-leader barracks
- 6 disinfestation barracks
- 6 laundry barracks
- 9 supplies barracks
- 4 post-surgery barracks
- 4 Barracks for internal medicine, severe cases
- 2 x-ray barracks
- 2 surgery barracks
- 111 barracks for normal inpatients
- 4 storage barracks (effects)
- 2 guard-detail infirmary barracks

As the French Auschwitz researcher Jean-Claude Pressac correctly pointed out, there is a fundamental “INCOMPATIBILITY in the creation of a health camp a few hundred yards from four Krematoriumen where, according to official history, people were exterminated on a large scale” (Pressac 1989, p. 512). While the former is an irrefutable, well-documented fact, the latter is merely an allegation made by witnesses with at best questionable credibility.

3. Provisioning

Sufficient food was necessary to maintain the inmates' ability to work:

"1. Provisioning at the satellite camps

When the SS garrison physician visited a satellite camp, it was determined that there was not enough food. I hold the camp and unit leaders responsible for ensuring that no such complaints will occur in the future. If difficulties should arise, a complaint should be made immediately to the head of administration and to the leader of the protective-custody camp, SS Lieutenant Schöttl." (KB 2/43, p. 383)

The following headquarters order proves that not only inmates, but also SS members were punished with arrest for offenses, and that no privileges were tolerated:

"10. Provisioning detainees

There is reason to point out that the supply of food to SS members who have been arrested is to be done exclusively in accordance with existing regulations issued for this purpose by the headquarters to the members of the headquarters detention center as well as to the KTD[?] and the SS deathhead stormtroop [guard detail]. The squads and companies are prohibited from violating this regulation by delivering additional food for the detainees to the detention center and from having it distributed to the detainees. The KT[D] and SS Sergeant Gehring are responsible for the most-precise implementation of the enacted provisioning regulations for the detainees. Should violations of this continue to be encountered, the latter must expect the most severe punishment." (KB 9/42, p. 138)

Even during the last years of the war – or rather especially then – everything was done to maintain the the inmates' ability to work. The prerequisite for this was health, which in turn was supported by adequate food, proper clothing, protection from the cold and the like. It is moreover interesting that, in the garrison order quoted below, the inmates are referred to as "people": "If we have to transport people (inmates)..." If the extermination of these inmates

had been decided upon anyway – be it by way of gas chambers or working them to death – and therefore they were regarded as mere cattle or waste, as is suggested by the anti-German propaganda, then the order could have been simply stated: “If we have to transport inmates...”

“1. Inmate transports

If we have to transport people (inmates) to another work place, all the necessary prerequisites for the maintenance of their ability to work must also be met for the transport so that their fitness for work as determined prior to the transport does not suffer from the transport. I once more order the following:

a) The camp commander bears the overall responsibility for each outgoing transport.

b) As ordered, the selection (mustering) is carried out by the camp doctor, the leader of the protective-custody camp and the leader of inmate labor deployment; in case of transfers from one camp to another also in the presence of the respective leaders of the new camp where applicable. The leader of the protective-custody camp is solely accountable to the camp commander for the proper preparation of the transport up to the departure of the train. This includes: providing adequate transport guards, weapons (MPs) and sufficient food for them; for larger transports (more than 4 cars) an SS officer must always be assigned as the transport leader. Furthermore and as ordered, proper clothing and sufficient food supplies are to be taken along for the inmates as well. When taking along food, the current traffic conditions must be taken into account, so always provide extra!

It is not permitted to give the entire food supply to the inmates at once. For resting, the transport train's floor must be covered with excelsior etc. Each car is to have a container with boiled water or tea, a toilet bucket and secure lamp (stavle lanterns). In the event of extreme cold, the railway cars must be equipped with heating stoves by the Reichsbahn. As already indicated, wrapping the feet and chest with newspaper is sufficient protection against the cold during moderately cold weather. I ask the camp administration to procure the necessary transport equipment, if it isn't already at hand, and to hand it over to the leader of the protective-custody camp. Using a written confirmation, the leader of the protective-custody camp hands over the trans-

port equipment to the respective transport leader, who ensures that the equipment is returned completely after delivery of the transport. Before the transport train is loaded, the cars must be checked thoroughly for safety by the leader of the protective-custody camp and the transport leader. Any flaws found in this regard must be remedied immediately by suitable skilled workers.” (SB 6/44, p. 403; see Document 37 in the Appendix)

In a special order of the Auschwitz Garrison dated February 14, 1944, Camp Commander Liebehenschel complained that the coordination of the inmates’ work assignment did not meet the war-related requirements, although:

“Every German person, especially the SS man, knows what the war is about now. All workers and every hour of work belong to armaments production and thus to victory. The implementation of this requirement has the first priority when addressing all other tasks, however necessary. It is now time to act accordingly; enough has been said about it. If here at Auschwitz over 12,000 inmates out of a total of around 41,000 working inmates are employed for the maintenance of the camp operations etc., then this wasteful peacetime attitude toward labor is no longer acceptable. Through lengthy personal observation, I have determined that at all workplaces – except at armaments factories – far too many inmates are deployed who are not utilized, laze around and are even taught to be lazy through incorrect job allocation and inadequate supervision. [...]

The surveillance of the workplaces has to extend to the fact that every inmate works continuously during working hours. Prisoners who do not work or do not know what to do [...] no longer leave for work the next day and are transferred or handed over to an armaments factory. On the other hand, as ordered several times, everything must be done to maintain the inmates’ ability to work. This includes that the inmate, after having done his work properly, is also treated appropriately. Be the most important things stated again:

- 1. As before, there is only one roll call per day, which lasts no longer than 10-15 minutes.*
- 2. Leisure time serves to regain strength for labor, which includes adequate sleep. Unnecessary demands or even har-*

assessment of inmates in their spare time has to stop. Violations of this are punished with the most severe penalties.

3. *Food must be given the highest attention, i.e. every inmate really has to get what he is entitled to (extra rations for heavy and very heavy work). In this regard, delivering packages also plays an important role. Well over 1 million parcels were received at Auschwitz within 2 1/2 months. Recipients of many parcels that contain perishable goods, which, as I have convinced myself, they cannot consume alone, will [be told], after proper instruction, to hand over [some of these goods] to other inmates who are worse off in this regard, if they aren't doing this already.*
4. *The condition of the clothing must be monitored continuously, especially footwear.*
5. *Relieve sick inmates promptly. It is preferred to have [an inmate] stay in the hospital for a short time with appropriate medical treatment, and then in good health go back to work, rather than to leave him sick at work for a long time without him performing anything.*
6. *Relief of all kinds for the hardworking inmate, up to regaining his freedom, yet the severity of all punishments possible according to the regulations for the lazy, incorrigible inmate.”* (Special SB, pp. 410f.; see Document 38 in the Appendix)

Above all, this garrison order is incompatible with the official claim of industrial extermination, because according to the official version, which is largely based on literature published by the Auschwitz Museum (Danuta Czech and others), the mass murder of inmates is said to have peaked between May and late summer of 1944: between 10 and 20 thousand Jews were allegedly murdered every day during that time, most of whose corpses were subsequently allegedly burned outdoors. In the acknowledgment of the 2000 book *Standort- und Kommandanturbefehle...*, the IfZ emphasizes the “great importance” of, among others, the former Auschwitz inmate and later director of the Auschwitz Museum, Kazimierz Smoleń. In the 1990s, this man traveled throughout Germany where he told his tall tales to school students who were too young to have any experience with such issues and therefore could not evaluate his claims either. He reported to 90 “young people be-

tween 15 and 18 years of age” at the “Vocational School for Individual Advancement at the Vocational Training Center of Central Franconia”⁷ in Schwaig, Bavaria:

“In one day, 20,000 people were driven into the gas chambers at Birkenau and burned afterwards.” (Nürnberger Zeitung, 15 Oct. 1996)

This is highly implausible, because the Auschwitz headquarters orders giving the preservation of the inmates’ ability to work a high priority are diametrically opposed to the alleged daily murder of 20,000 potential workers. That does not make any sense.

Although there are numerous documents on the intention of the camp administration and the *Reich* leadership to provide the inmates with sufficient food and clothing (see Subsection 1.7. in the first part of Mattogno 2016a), this does not necessarily say much about what it really looked like for the individual inmates on site. Paul Rassinier reported that, despite sufficient provisions entering the camp, many inmates in the camps in which he was imprisoned (Buchenwald and Dora Mittelbau) starved because the internal inmate administration was corrupt, stealing, robbing and selling off huge amounts of food, sometimes with the help of corrupt SS members (Rassinier 2018). Auschwitz will hardly have been any different in this regard.

4. Releases and Transfers

The previously cited Point 6 of the headquarters order, according to which “Relief of all kinds” is granted “for the hardworking inmate, up to regaining his freedom”, is of course in striking contradiction

⁷ Berufsschule zur individuellen Förderung am Berufsausbildungswerk Mittelfranken.

to the extermination theory, which is why the editors of the source edition added the following footnote to this order:

“In reality, the prospect of freedom failed to work. No inmate was released due to hard work. Despite repeated instructions from the WVHA,^[8] the idea of confining and punishing KL inmates took precedence over the efficiency of work.”

This is unambiguously a false statement, because “[a]ccording to a publication by the Auschwitz museum, for example, over a thousand of 26,200 registered inmates were released from imprisonment while around 3,000 were transferred to other camps.” (Rudolf 2017c, p. 180; cf. Mattogno 2016a, Subsection 1.8.).

To this we have to add 800 inmates who, according to Footnote 71 on page 6 of the volume published by the *IfZ*, managed to escape:

“A total of around 800 inmates managed to escape from the Auschwitz Concentration Camp – more than from any other concentration camp; it is unclear how many Jews were among them.”

The Italian researcher Carlo Mattogno has moreover demonstrated that in 1944 and 1945 alone, more than 250,000 inmates were transferred from Auschwitz to other camps (Mattogno 2006). With a quarter of a million witnesses to a mass murder, secrecy would never have been possible.

The following garrison order dated April 12, 1944, in which the Camp Commandant Liebehenschel pointed out factors to be considered when preparing inmates for their release – some of whom had been infected with typhus – proves that inmates were released:

“11. Releases and transfers of inmates from Concentration Camp Auschwitz II

It has now repeatedly happened that inmates who were individually released or transferred from Concentration Camp Auschwitz II [Birkenau] came down with a disease dangerous to the public (typhus) outside of Concentration Camp Auschwitz after their release or transfer, despite having been quarantined. After consulting with the SS garrison physician at Auschwitz, I therefore order that, in the interests of preventing epidemics and thus

⁸ SS-Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt, SS Economic and Administrative Main Office

preserving public health, inmates may only be individually transferred or released from Concentration Camp Auschwitz II if they are grouped together with batches of inmates who are being transferred to another concentration camp. Individuals may only be released or transferred from KL Auschwitz to a prison or back home or any other location outside of Concentration Camp Auschwitz, if they have been quarantined successfully for 21 days at Concentration Camp Auschwitz I [Main Camp]. This means that all inmates to be released or to be transferred individually are to be transferred from Concentration Camp Auschwitz II to Concentration Camp Auschwitz I for implementation of the 21-day release quarantine and then to be released directly from Concentration Camp Auschwitz I without reentering Concentration Camp Auschwitz II.” (SB 12/44, p. 435)

Documents 49a&b in the Appendix may serve as particularly striking examples. These are the release forms for Jan Kristian and Janina Kimstacz from the Auschwitz Labor Education Camp dated 8 and 29 June 1944, respectively. We learn from it that the SS released people from the camp who could tell the world what was going on in the camp at that time. According to orthodox historiography, the alleged murder of the Hungarian Jews is said to have culminated in June 1944, with around ten thousand victims every day! But of course, this isn't true.

Another particularly interesting case concerns 800 Auschwitz inmates who were transferred to Majdanek Concentration Camp in May 1943, as there was a special department at Majdanek for the treatment of malaria patients (see Document 48 in the Appendix). This document annihilates two myths. Malaria sufferers were unable to work in the long term due to poor recovery prospects and therefore, if we follow orthodox mythology, should have been annihilated in the Auschwitz gas chambers. Evidently, however, that didn't happen. Instead, it was decided to transfer them to Majdanek with great effort and to treat them there. Hence, the SS sent these 800 patients, who according to orthodox mythology would have witnessed the mass murder in Auschwitz, to another camp so that they could spread the “terrible secret” there?

Even the evasive rejoinder that these inmates were actually gassed at Majdanek wouldn't fly, because if there was ever an intention to kill them, it would have made no sense to send them

elsewhere with great effort and food for the journey if there existed plenty of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. Every facet of this document shows that the orthodox version of history is unsustainable from beginning to end.

5. Clothing

As emerges already from the previously mentioned garrison order of February 14, 1944, great importance was attached to appropriate clothing for the inmates (cf. pp. 31f. as well as Document 38, p. 145). The same topic had been addressed two months earlier:

“6. Inmates’ clothing

The camp leaders of the satellite camps have to ensure that the inmates are properly dressed and provided with blankets, etc.

Notification of compliance to the headquarters: 10 Feb 1943.”
(KB 1/43, 2 Feb. 1943, p. 375)

The fact that protective clothing was also issued to inmates where necessary is evident from the following order, which was issued in connection with measures to prevent inmates from escaping:

“Addendum to Point 4.

In camps where protective clothing is issued to inmates by the factory [where they work], care must be taken to ensure that this clothing is always immediately marked under the supervision of an SS member, so that there can be no confusion with civilian workers, thus preventing any possibility of an escape.” (KB 8/44, p. 468)

Irregularities regarding benefits granted to inmates were investigated:

“5. Benefits for inmates – bonus coupons

It can be seen from the report on the labor situation that various armaments companies employing inmates pay very small bonuses to the inmates. Some camps were excluded from these bonuses altogether. The camp leaders have to determine instantly why premium payments in January 1944 were so low or didn't occur at all. As soon as the individual reports have arrived, I will personally contact the companies or construction contractors instantly.

Notification until 27 Feb. 1944.” (KB 4/44, p. 413)

Furthermore:

“13. Bonuses

The amount of the bonuses issued by the companies is still too low in relation to the total number of inmates deployed. The camp leaders have to keep in constant contact with the administrations of the companies in order to fully achieve the purpose of paying out the bonus coupons.” (KB 6/44, p. 439)

6. Mistreatment of Inmates

Especially when it comes to the subject of “mistreatment of inmates,” the contradiction between the headquarters orders and the official version of the Holocaust becomes insurmountable. The following applies everywhere and at all times: where people have power over people, this power is misused by individuals, and injustices, mistreatment and even murder occur. However, the responsible commanders did not tolerate mistreatment of the inmates, and even punished them severely. And this zero-tolerance policy and the punishment of violators is strong evidence that there was no plan to kill the inmates, and certainly not on an industrial scale. Be-

cause if their extermination had been decided anyway, what plausible reason could there be to severely punish any abuse? The following headquarters states:

“7. Mistreatment of Inmates

It happened in a subcamp that inmates were beaten and sometimes maltreated by civilians with whom they were employed on the same job, so that they had to be temporarily admitted to the hospital. In cases in which cooperation with civilians is unavoidable, the camp leaders are responsible for order to be maintained, and they have to instruct the civilians again through the factory [management] about how to deal with inmates. On the other hand, any abuse of an inmate by a civilian must be reported to me immediately.

On this occasion, I once more expressly draw your attention to the existing order that no SS man is allowed to lay hands on an inmate.

In the 5th year of the war, everything must be done to maintain the inmates' ability to work.

If an inmate commits an offense, a report must be submitted as mandated.” (KB 4/44, p. 413)

In fact, every SS man had to sign a document when he took up duty at Auschwitz with which he committed himself to abide by the following, among other things (cf. Document 45 in the Appendix):

“No member of the SS and no one who is obliged to serve in the Waffen SS therefore has the right to lay hands on an enemy of state or to abuse him physically. The inmate may be punished only by the [camp] commandant. Similarly, executions to be carried out in concentration camps may be carried out only on the orders of the Reichsführer SS and by SS officers authorized by him.”

This was not only on paper, and it did not only include SS men, but also the inmates themselves, who assaulted their fellow inmates much more often than the guards, as has been the case unfortunately at all times and in all penal camps and prisons around the world. For example, the Auschwitz garrison physician Dr. Eduard Wirths reported the following to the First leader of the protective custodian camp of Auschwitz on 6 July 1943 (cf. Document 46 in the Appendix):

“The Buna camp physician [of the Monowitz Labor Camp] has informed the Auschwitz garrison physician that inmate 115385, Richard J e d r z e j k i e w i c z, was admitted to the inmate hospital with bruises to the left eye and the scalp, contusion of the back of the left hand, and bruises on the buttocks.

J.[edrzejkiewicz] was mistreated with a rubber hose by the block eldest of Block 24 (Buna), Inmate 113932 Otto Osterloh.

The Auschwitz garrison physician requests an investigation and the punishment of the guilty party.”

Mistreatment of inmates was severely punished not only during the war, but ever since the establishment of the first Nazi concentration camps. This results from Instruction Sheet SS-TV/IKL⁹ No. 5 by the then inspector of the concentration camps, SS *Gruppenführer* Theodor Eicke, dated 4 June 1937 (cf. Wachsmann/Goeschel, Document 157):

“Mistreatment of inmates

SS Oberscharführer Zeidler has beaten an inmate in the meanest manner in the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp as a result of sadistic impulses. He was demoted to SS man, permanently expelled from the SS and handed over to the judiciary. This case is proclaimed as a warning example. During instruction classes, the consequences of mistreating inmates is to be pointed out. A simple slap in the face already counts as a mistreatment. The punishments that a camp commander can impose on unruly inmates are so severe and drastic that no self-administered justice is needed. The reputation of the protection squad [SS] is kept in any case by the expulsion of the offender. sgd. Eicke, inspector of the concentration camp and leader of the SS-TV.”

Referring to this document, historian Nikolaus Wachsmann writes in his book *KL: Die Geschichte der nationalsozialistischen Konzentrationslager* (pp. 128f.; Engl. edition: *KL: A History of the Nazi Concentration Camps*, 2016):

“What was going on here? Were Himmler and Eicke serious about cracking down on SS assaults in the concentration camps?

⁹ TV = Totenkopfverband, unit of the deathhead squad; IKL = Inspektion der Konzentrationslager, inspectorate of the concentration camp

What SS leaders really were concerned about was not the abuse of inmates as such, but what a Himmler collaborator called, in a telling side note, 'unnecessary tormenting' that violated decency or caused unrest. In order to prevent such acts, the SS superiors introduced two essential measures. First, they issued a catalog of approved penalties for all concentration camps, which largely followed the established practices of Eicke's old workplace, the Dachau concentration camp. Second, they regulated the implementation of these official penalties; only the commander could order them. If the guards discovered an offense, they had to act according to these regulations. Instead of assaulting the inmate themselves, they were to report the offense in writing, following the official channels. Even the commanders were not allowed to make their own decisions. In order to flog an inmate – the most severe punishment – they had to submit a written request in triplicate to the IKL.

Flogging inmates was a favorite punishment of the camp SS and indeed of Himmler himself. Sticks and whips were often used already in the early camp history, because SA and SS men preferred to use torture tools rather than their bare hands; in this way they could cause greater damage and keep the risk of injury to themselves small."

Apart from the obvious polemics of calling sticks and whips "torture tools", this describes the situation at that time quite pretty accurately. The capricious despotism of subordinates was prohibited, but the despotism of the system itself was organized in decrees, orders and penal catalogs with German thoroughness.

Incorrect treatment or even crimes against the native Polish population by SS members were not tolerated either:

"14. Procurement of food in the local area

It has recently been discovered again that SS members of the headquarters of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp have taken the opportunity to try procuring, in part by inadequate means, rationed food items in the area east of the Sola and west of the Vistula River from Polish farmers residing in this area. This concerns, among others, the towns of Bor, Wohlau, Jedlin, Neu-Berun, etc. The recently issued order is again emphasized that the necessary food stamps must be made available for buying

rationed food items. Attempts have been made to extract them from the Polish farmers, at times by means of extortion. Such actions will be punished relentlessly, and each case will be reported by the headquarters to the SS and police courts for prosecution.

The police department of Neu-Berun has been instructed by the headquarters to search every SS member who is found in this area with packages and to examine the contents of these packages. The command is convinced that this reminder suffices to eliminate such occurrences in the future.” (KB 9/42, pp. 138f.)

It has been adequately documented that the abuse of inmates by SS men was prohibited and was punished in many cases (see Mattogno 2016a, Subsections 1.6. & 1.7.). This does not mean, of course, that such mistreatment did not occur or only occurred rarely. The fact that the SS jurisdiction carried out criminal investigations against some camp commanders indicates that in some camps, including Plaszow, Majdanek and Buchenwald, there were massive violations of the law not only by ordinary SS men, but even by the camp authorities themselves.¹⁰

All this is apart from the fact that the arbitrary admission to concentration camps without a conviction in a trial under the rule of law is itself a kind of mistreatment – such actions were once a criminal offense in Germany, called “deprivation of liberty while in office” (Section 341 of the German Penal Code, now deleted) – and all the more so if the living conditions in the camp drastically reduced the inmates’ average life expectancy.

¹⁰ See in this regard the statements by SS Judge Konrad Morgen before the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal (IMT, Vol. 20, pp. 485-515; IMT, Vol. 42, pp. 551-562) about the investigation personally initiated by Himmler against numerous leading SS officers of the German concentration-camp system, as well as those by the head of the Highest SS and Police Court Dr. Günther Reinecke (IMT, Vol. 20, pp. 415-481).

7. Correct Behavior towards Inmates

If, by means of official and distorted historiography, it is suggested that the SS guards ruled as cruel devils over powerless inmates, then the following order tells us otherwise. As is otherwise common only in normal civilian life, the inmates even received monetary gratuities from their guards:

“7. Tips hairdressing salon.

The inmates in the hairdressing salons are over and over again offered tips, although this is prohibited by repeated orders and notices in the hairdressing salons. In the future, I will punish violations of this order as facilitation of escape with the harshest penalties.” (SB 29/44, p. 516)

“5. Inmate escorts, work details of the FKL.”^[11]

There is reason to point out that it is completely out of the question and not SS-like if leaders of labor units from the FKL have their lunch bags, tent sheets, etc. carried by inmates when leaving the camp and returning. It goes without saying that both unit leaders and escorting guards carry their equipment themselves that is part of their uniform, and that it is unworthy of an SS man to use the help of inmates in order to transport this equipment. Rather, it must be demanded that there is only a strict and professional relationship between the unit leaders and the escorting guards on the one hand, and the female instructors and inmates on the other hand. If only the slightest relaxation is noticed especially regarding the relationship to the female inmates identified above, the headquarters will take action with the harshest and most severe punishments. It is not the female inmates’ purpose to provide any relief to the security guards, but to work productively within the scope of the tasks at hand, and a strictly defined distance must be maintained if success is to be achieved.” (KB 10/42, p. 141, see Document 6 in the Appendix)

Furthermore:

¹¹ FKL = Frauen-Konzentrationslager, women’s concentration camp

“9. Picking up food by inmates

It is reiterated again that it is strictly forbidden to have inmates get lunch, dinner, coffee, etc. Violations will be punished with immediate transfer of the inmate from the office involved and with the most severe punishment of the SS man concerned.” (KB 21/42, p. 191)

SS members newly deployed to Auschwitz were instructed by headquarters orders as follows:

“2. Instruction of SS members

In the light of recent events, it is pointed out again that all SS members, especially after having been transferred here from other units, are to be instructed immediately after their arrival at Auschwitz by the unit leaders about the existing regulations and provisions brought about by special circumstances. During this instruction, it is to be pointed out that in particular offenses involving military disobedience (prohibited interactions with inmates, sexual intercourse with inmates, etc.) and military theft (appropriation of inmate effects or effects of new arrivals) are punished by the SS and police courts. As is known, the instruction must be documented and kept on file.” (KB 5/43, p. 224)

Eight months after this headquarters order, it was announced once more that inmate possessions were untouchable:

“2. Inmate property

I have the occasion to point out for the last time that inmates' property, no matter what it is (clothing, gold and valuables, food and other personal items), and no matter where it is located or where it is observed, remains untouched. The state decides on the use of the inmates' property. In special cases, this property becomes state property. Anyone who seizes state property turns himself into a criminal and excludes himself from the ranks of the SS. I will ruthlessly turn over SS members who sully themselves with such a dirty act to the SS court for prosecution. I expect every clean, decent SS member – and that will be the majority – to help with open eyes so that any rascal in our midst can be removed quickly so that our ranks remain clean. The state ensures for every German person today that he can lead a decent life. It is therefore not necessary to go down crooked paths. Those who find themselves innocently in need ought to

turn to their nearest superiors, whom I hereby instruct to make the most of the resources made sufficiently available by the state. Such requests from my area of supervision are to be submitted to me for my personal decision.” (SB 51/43, p. 359)

8. Careless Interactions with Inmates?

The following headquarters orders show how careless the guards were at times when dealing with the inmates, a behavior that would have been near-impossible if continual mass murders had been taken place in the background, because in such a case the relationship between the guards and the inmates would have been much too tense and suspicious for even the slightest sloppiness to take hold among the SS members. Attempts to escape would have been rarely successful under these circumstances:

“2. Guarding the inmates

The chief of the Main Office has repeatedly observed, and recent events have demonstrated, that the members of the guard units are often poorly aware of their duties and responsibilities as guards. This is partly due to inadequate or missing instruction, partly due to the SS men’s ignorance or negligence. Frequent mistakes are conversations with inmates, especially on transport vehicles, and an insufficient distance from the inmate.” (SB 26/43, p. 307)

Furthermore:

“16. Gun storage

It has been noticed that SS members unbuckle their pistol belt in the barber’s shop and hang it with the pistol on the coatrack so that inmates have an opportunity to grab the pistol. From now

on, pistols are to be taken out of the pistol holster when the belt is removed. The same applies to all other rooms where inmates are present.” (SB 54/43, p. 372)

Furthermore:

“7. Behavior during guard duty

There have been repeated cases, despite multiple notifications by the headquarters, that men read newspapers while on guard duty and thereby did not pay attention to their inmate unit. The same applies to talking to women. The individual man is guilty of a serious safety offense and can ruin himself and his entire family with this kind of unguardlike behavior.” (KB 2/43, p. 384)

Furthermore:

“3. Behavior while on guard duty

I have cause to report here a particularly serious case of gross inattentiveness during guard duty as a deterring example:

A guard stood for a long time with his back to the inmates to be guarded. Four of them observed this, overwhelmed this guard together, snatched the rifle from his hand and made it unusable. Then they managed to escape.

This unfortunate incident has become a case of thorough instruction for all companies so that, in the interests of the camp’s and the guards’ security, such negligence never occurs again.

In another case, I had to have a block leader replaced, because he irresponsibly walked prisoners out of the camp to the kitchen and left them there unattended for long periods of time. If the many instructions in the headquarters orders, as well as the numerous instructions by the unit, post and camp leaders are not enough to finally put an end to inmates escaping, then I will punish any case of negligence while on duty – whether due to lack of interest or lack of responsibility – with the harshest measures in the future.” (KB 10/44, p. 498)

“5. Inmates’ attempts to escape

[...] To the camp commandants of the concentration camps Da., Sah., Bu., Mau., Flo., Neu., Au., Gr.-Ros., Natz., Nie., Stub., Arb., Rav., PoW Camp Lublin.

Within a short period of time, inmates were able to escape from the concentration camp in three cases by means of a car with an

SS license plate and in SS clothing, in one case even taking fire-arms and ammunition with them, in the latter case with an SS officer's coat and an SS officer's hat. With such a disguise, 2 to 3 inmates were smuggled out of the camp in the motor vehicle in all these cases. I ask the camp commandants, where they have it already, to order once again that all vehicles from the camp area, in particular motor vehicles, are carefully checked. As is usually done, a mere superficial glance is not enough to let the vehicle pass when recognizing an SS hat or uniform. Every person not personally known to the guard – including SS officers – whether on foot or in the vehicle, must be checked thoroughly when leaving the camp area.

It is to be ensured by headquarters order and by ongoing instructions of the guard and security personnel that all unoccupied motor vehicles in the camp area (also those owned by people who are not part of the camp) are kept locked with the windows closed. When inmates carry out repairs on official SS vehicles, particularly close surveillance is required. Likewise, it has been prohibited repeatedly to let inmates walk around in SS quarters without surveillance. Uniforms and weapons must be kept under lock and key at all times.” (KB 15/42, pp. 163f.)

Furthermore:

“2. Murder of an SS member by inmates.

On the occasion of the murder of the SS-Rottf.[ührer] Peter Jarosjewitsch, the chief of the Main Office, SS Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen SS Pohl, points out that no prisoner can be trusted, and at the same time he ordered that

- 1. the most important duty while on escort duty is to stay 6 steps away from the inmates, and that*
- 2. escorting guards of external units who are equipped with rifles exclusively have to carry the loaded and secured rifle under their right arm, resting it on the ammunition pouch.”*
(SB 3/44, p. 394)

9. Commendations

If an SS man prevented an inmate from attempting to escape, the headquarters commended him. For the *IfZ*, this gives rise to the following politically correct but scientifically completely unsustainable claim in the introduction to the *IfZ* book:

“The details of everyday terror and murder practice also include commendations for SS members who ‘prevented’ the escape of prisoners by ‘very prudent behavior’: in the camp SS’s jargon, this meant nothing other than that escapees were shot.”

This is pure speculation, because the subsequent commendations show that attempts to escape were prevented with appropriate means arising from the respective situation, including simply through arrests. If an escape was prevented by use of a firearm, this was also mentioned in the commendation. Here are a few examples:

“SS Private Wilhelm Danschke, headquarters’ staff, agricultural department, managed to arrest a prisoner on 9 August 1941.” (KB 21/41, p. 61)

“SS Private Karl Mathey, 2nd SS Deathhead Squad, prevented an inmate from escaping by timely confiscating prepositioned civilian clothes.” (KB 25/41, p. 68)

“SS Private Otto Müller, 3rd SS Deathhead Squad, managed to prevent an inmate who was already in civilian clothing from escaping, and he arrested him.” (KB 28/41, p. 73)

“SS Private First Class Fritz Rott, 1st SS Deathhead Squad, and SS Private Johann Kamphus, headquarters’ staff, Department II, managed on 23 November 1941 to arrest an inmate near the Sola River who had escaped on 22 November 1941 from the local camp.” (KB 33/41, p. 85, see Document 2 in the Appendix)

“By behaving prudently, SS Corporal Carstens, 3rd Deathhead Squad, managed recapture of an escaped inmate.” (KB 11/42, p. 144)

"4. Commendation

On 9 March 1943, while pursuing 2 Jews who had fled from a special unit (Sonderkommando), SS Corporal Jochum, 2nd Squad, together with 10 members of the 2nd Squad, crossed the Vistula River under the most-difficult circumstances and apprehended the inmates in the forest near Jedlin." (KB 8/43, p. 251; see Document 31 in the Appendix)

"I express my appreciation to SS Private Alexander Horschütz, 6th Squad, for his prudent behavior during the attempted escape on 4 May 1943.

Thanks to his alertness, 2 Gypsies who had eloped from their labor unit could be recaptured." (KB 11/43, p. 263)

"I express my gratitude and appreciation to SS Senior Private Anton Skryczowski, 2nd Squad, for his prudent actions and behavior when apprehending a fugitive Gypsy inmate." (KB 20/43, p. 281)

"I express my appreciation to the [three] SS members [...] for particularly prudent behavior when arresting fugitive inmates." (SB 33/43, p. 327)

"I express my appreciation to

SS Corporal Basil Malaiko, 2nd Squad, because his circumspect behavior prevented several inmates from escaping." (SB 54/43, p. 370)

"I express my special appreciation to the blockleaders of the Jawischowitz Satellite Camp [...]. Thanks to their prudence and dutifulness, they managed to recapture the inmates who had fled from the Birkenau Camp on 19 November 1943." (KB 1/43, p. 375)

"In the above context, I express my special appreciation to

SS Staff Sergeant Lampert, 1st Squad, Concentration Camp Auschwitz I

because his prudent behavior prevented the escape of an inmate who was hiding on a truck." (SB 20/44, p. 476)

"When recapturing three escaped inmates,

Police Staff Sergeant of the Reserves Wochnik and

Police Sergeant of the Reserves Werner,

both members of the 2nd Squad/2nd Police Guard Battalion VIII, acted extremely carefully and skillfully. I express my special appreciation for the successful arrest." (SB 23/44, p. 485)

In the following four headquarters orders, escape prevention using firearms is expressly mentioned:

“When an inmate attempted to escape from Dwory, SS Lance Corporal Stolten, who was assigned to the unit as a block leader, behaved very carefully. He managed to thwart the escape and shoot him in the process.” (KB 15/41, p. 51)

“I hereby express my appreciation for good service to the SS members:

SS Senior Private Johann Antoni, 3rd Squad, CC Au. II and SS Senior Private Hans Bartusch 3rd Squad, CC Au. II and grant them 8 days of vacation at the SS lodge. As guards and despite darkness, they successfully used their firearms during the attempted escape of 4 inmates.” (SB 22/44, p. 481)

Furthermore:

“I would like to express my special appreciation to the following members of the SS for their prudent and determined behavior while on guard duty: [...] Because of their attentiveness, they were able to use their firearms successfully and in good time, thereby preventing the inmates from escaping.” (KB 10/44, p. 498)

And finally, here is an excerpt from a headquarters order that is not included in the book by Frei *et al.*:

“1. Commendation

Corporal Richard Wolter, 4th Squad, used his weapon on 18 September 1945 as a guard at the large chain of posts against an escaping inmate, thus preventing the escape.” (KB 23/44, Auschwitz II, 22 Sept. 1944; GARF 7021-108-54 109; see Document 41 in the Appendix.)

It should also be kept in mind that the shooting of inmates at Auschwitz was not without consequences – on the contrary. If a prisoner died a violent death, this resulted in a criminal investigation by the responsible SS and police court against the perpetrator(s), even if they were SS men who had shot inmates while fleeing. These criminal investigations were generally shelved at the request of the headquarters of the Auschwitz Camp, since this type of killing of inmates was legally permissible according to the legal opinion at the time (see Document 47 in the Appendix; whether

these killings were actually legal – especially from today’s point of view – shall not be discussed here). But it is clear from this that the SS at Auschwitz could not simply shoot inmates or otherwise kill them without coming to the attention of the SS-internal criminal justice system, which produced a lot of incriminating documents in every single case. That rendered any attempt at keeping a “terrible secret” futile from the start.

10. Prohibitions for Unauthorized Persons

The *IfZ* editors comment not only on the headquarters orders on the prevention of inmate escapes in a reckless manner, but also on those promulgating a ban on taking photographs in the camp or on unauthorized persons entering the camp. Below we quote several headquarters orders which the *IfZ* editors cite as circumstantial proof for mass murders that presumably had to be kept a secret. This reasoning is not justified, because at all times, including today, at both military and civilian facilities, it is often prohibited to take photos, entering them is highly restricted, and publicizing internal information on an institution not intended for the general public is also illegal. Of course, this does not mean that all these institutions are trying to hide mass murders.

“1. Camp visits

Despite repeated warnings, SS members have repeatedly taken female visitors to the camp or the canteen. I draw your attention once again to the fact that it is forbidden without exception for all SS officers, NCOs and rank-and-file men of the Auschwitz Camp to take any visitors to the camp or the canteen.” (KB 4/40, p. 7)

“10. Photographing executions.

Extract from the ordinance sheet of the Waffen SS of 15 July 1942, No. 246. Photographing executions inside and outside the Reich territory is prohibited. It is also prohibited to have non-members of the Waffen-SS photograph executions. Permission to produce recordings for official purposes can only be granted by the heads of the state police (head) offices. If necessary, film exposed so far must be confiscated and destroyed.” (KB 13/42, p. 160; see Document 10 in the Appendix)

“7. Photographing in the camp area

For the last time, I draw attention to the various prohibitions according to which any photographing is prohibited in the camp area. The records department service is instructed to no longer take private pictures with the exception of passport pictures required for administrative purposes. If individual SS members want to have pictures in small numbers and in the simplest form for special reasons, an application has to be submitted about this to this office.” (SB 9/44, p. 422)

“5. Secrecy about all Facilities and Events in the Camp

As is known, all SS members of Auschwitz Concentration Camp are instructed, obliged and sworn to secrecy with regard to any facility and events in the concentration camp that come to their attention during their service.” (KB 8/42, p. 130; see Document 5 in the Appendix)

What is to be made of the following garrison order? The editors of the *IfZ* book are certain that it is a reference to “mass extermination”:

“2. Warning week

The security of the Reich at the present crucial stage of the war demands unconditional conscientiousness and discipline from every SS and fellowship member when it comes to handling all matters and objects to be kept secret.

The so-called ‘Pst’ campaign serves to foster this discipline. It begins as part of a warning week on 16 October 1944. [...] During the warning week, the unit leaders and department heads are to give abundant instructions about the dangers of careless blabbering. When doing so, it is to be pointed out that the duty of confidentiality applies primarily to the SS members them-

selves. Every blabbermouth has to be confronted with the warning word 'Pst' during this week. If, from the start of this 'Pst' campaign, ten percent of all SS and fellowship members confront the other ninety percent with the word 'Pst', and if the meaning of this expression is understood, namely

'Warning! Enemy is listening in! Don't blabber! Be silent!' then the action will be a success." (SB 26/44, p. 499; see Document 43 in the Appendix)

This garrison order was issued on 12 October 1944, about half a year before the end of the war, at a time when the war situation was leaning more and more to Germany's disadvantage, when the very existence of the nation was at stake, and war production therefore had the highest priority. The Auschwitz industrial region, in particular the Monowitz industrial area – with the Monowitz or Auschwitz III Labor Camp – was an extremely important production site. Potentially war-deciding, basic chemicals such as methanol were synthesized there.

But the British had decoded the German radio code already in early 1942 (and found no trace of "gassing"! See Kollerstrom 2019), the Americans had landed in Italy a year earlier, in September 1943, and overflew the Auschwitz region on a regular basis starting in spring 1944 with their reconnaissance planes, without finding any trace of mass exterminations on the aerial photographs made, and the factories at Monowitz had been bombed since August 1944 (see Rudolf 2018). Everywhere in Germany the slogan "Pst! Enemy is listening in!" was repeated, not just at Auschwitz. Even the editors admit this in their introduction, where we read (p. vi):

"The latter [duty to secrecy] was practiced in October 1944 [...] during the 'Pst Action', a 'warning week' launched throughout the Reich against 'the dangers of careless blabbering'."

If this slogan proves that gassings were carried out at Auschwitz, it also proves that people were gassed everywhere in Germany. The nonsense of such a conclusion is obvious.

11. Delousing and Disinfestation

Numerous headquarters and garrison orders relate to delousing operations for inmates' clothing and the disinfestation of guard and inmate accommodations.

As is well known, lice are the carriers of typhus, a disease that, along with typhoid and malaria, was epidemic in the eastern German-occupied territories since 1941/42, and to which most inmates fell victim – especially toward the end of the war, when the infrastructure throughout the entire Reich had been destroyed to a large extent due to the Allied carpet-bombing campaign, and essential supplies could no longer be delivered.

Not even by the most extreme stretch of the imagination can any hints about “human gassing” be interpreted in these orders, although the *IfZ* staff tried to do exactly that right at the beginning of their book in the introduction, where we read:

“In August 1942, there was an accident at Auschwitz: an SS man contracted hydrogen-cyanide poisoning while doing his job on the camp grounds – not fatal but strong enough to incapacitate him temporarily. Rudolf Höss reacted immediately; the camp commander issued a special order to his subordinates to warn them that the gas recently used contained ‘less irritants’ and was ‘therefore particularly dangerous.’

Scenes like this – this was about handling of Zyklon B, which had been used at Auschwitz for almost a year not only for delousing clothes, but also for killing people [hear ye, hear ye!] – can be found in the documents presented here over and over again. However, direct instructions on mass murder cannot be found: even at the central location of the crime, the SS followed its self-imposed rules of camouflage.”

For those to whom this subtle hint was not clear enough, Prof. Frei helped out in an interview he gave in connection with the “scandal” about the *Panorama* interview with Dr. Haverbeck. When asked, “Why aren’t gas chambers ever really mentioned in these orders?”, Frei replied (Bongen 2015b):

“They are mentioned indirectly. An example: In view of a poisoning case involving an SS man, a special order was issued by the headquarters on 12 August 1942. It points out that Zyklon B, that is, hydrogen cyanide, was no longer provided with as much irritants [as before]. It was no longer used only for delousing clothing, but for other purposes, namely for killing people. Particular caution was therefore required. It stated verbatim: ‘particularly upon opening fumigated rooms, SS members without mask must keep a distance of 15 meters from the chamber for at least five hours. In so doing, particular attention is to be paid to the wind direction. The gas now used contains fewer irritants and is therefore particularly dangerous.’”

The respective special headquarters order is located on pp. 161f. of Frei’s book (see Document 11 in the Appendix).

In this interview, Frei suggested that the fact that the type of Zyklon B delivered to the camp at that time had smaller amounts of irritants added somehow indirectly proves that this product was also used for mass murder. To understand how Frei comes to this fallacious assumption, the following background information is necessary:

The active ingredient of Zyklon B, hydrogen cyanide, is a volatile liquid that has a very mild but not unpleasant smell. However, about a third of the population cannot perceive its smell at all. In order to make the presence of Zyklon-B vapors noticeable for everyone, the manufacturers added a tear gas to the product. However, the tear gas was not very volatile. In fact, it evaporated so slowly that it was often too late when smelling it, because at that point one could already have absorbed large amounts of the much easier and faster-evaporating hydrocyanic acid. Knowledge of the added irritant could therefore give a false sense of safety.

During the war, all things became scarce and expensive, including tear gas. Wherever savings could be made, savings were made. For this simple reason, the manufacturer reduced the amount of tear gas in Zyklon B, and in certain cases it was even permitted to produce Zyklon B without the warning substance.

The fact that Zyklon B delivered to the Auschwitz Camp in 1942 contained less tear gas only proves that the manufacturer was saving on this warning substance, but not that it was intended for mass murder.

Incidentally, the accident mentioned by Höss in his special order of 1942 was not the only one that happened in the camp at the time. Towards the end of 1943, another incident occurred that prompted the garrison physician of Auschwitz, Dr. Eduard Wirths, to write the following letter:

"According to a report by the disinfecter commissioned by me, SS Oberscharführer Klehr, a civilian worker, in spite of thorough instructions and reprimands, broke into a dwelling hut by means of a duplicate key on Dec. 9, 1943. The hut had just been fumigated, and he could only fortuitously and at the last moment be prevented from stepping into the hut and thus saved from certain death. [...]"

The SS Garrison Physician Auschwitz refers to the garrison order according to which no dwelling hut may be entered until it has been cleared by the disinfecter commissioned by me, SS Oberscharführer Klehr, and that a sentinel has to be posted in front of each fumigated dwelling until it has been cleared." (RGVA 502-1-28, p. 25; see Document 25 in the Appendix)

This incident was echoed in Garrison Order No. 55/43 of 15 Dec. 1943, where we read (Frei *et al.*, p. 380):

"10. Disinfestation

A special case prompts me to point out that all quarters (SS family members, SS troop members, civilian workers, inmates) where disinfestations are carried out are to be entered only after they have cleared for reentry by the disinfecter commissioned by the Auschwitz garrison physician, SS Staff Sergeant Klehr, or his deputy. The department in whose area a disinfestation is carried out has to post a sentinel in front of the disinfested quarters until clearance (a block elder for the protective-custody camps), who has to prevent entry into the disinfested quarters."

A closer look therefore reveals that Frei's assumption is completely unfounded. And worse still: the special order issued by Camp Commandant Höss, as quoted by Frei, and the letter by Dr. Wirths prove that a whole series of witnesses lied with their post-war testimony, including Höss himself, who testified on 2 April 1946 during an interrogation by US personnel at Nuremberg (Friedlander 1982, p. 113):

“Q. But was not it quite dangerous work for these inmates to go into these chambers and work among the bodies and among the gas fumes?”

A. No.

Q. Did they carry gas masks?

A. They had some, but they did not need them, as nothing ever happened.”

Another, similar statement comes from Richard Böck, a mentally slow former SS man who was employed as a driver at the Auschwitz Camp. In his statement, he reports a homicidal gassing that he claims to have witnessed. The many absurdities of his entire statement were discussed elsewhere (Rudolf 2003, pp. 470-472). Here we limit ourselves to the part where he, like Höss, claims that no gas masks were used to protect against the poison gas allegedly used for the mass murder:¹²

“Finally, an SS man came, I believe it was a Rottenführer, to our ambulance and got out a gas canister. With this gas canister he then went to a ladder [... he] poured the contents of the canister into the opening. [...] When he had closed the little door again, an indescribable crying began in the chamber. [...] That lasted approximately 8-10 minutes, and then all was silent. A short time afterwards, the door was opened by inmates and one could see a bluish cloud floating over a gigantic pile of corpses. [...] At any rate, I was surprised that the inmate commando which was assigned to remove the bodies, entered the chamber without gas masks, although this blue vapor floated over the corpses, from which I assumed that it was a gas.”

Apart from the fact that hydrogen-cyanide gas is colorless rather than blue,¹³ Höss's special order and the letter by Dr. Wirths made it clear that anyone – SS members and inmates – who entered fumigated rooms “without mask” would have been in mortal danger. In fact, it would have been necessary, when not wearing a mask, to “keep a distance of 15 meters from the chamber for at least five hours.”

¹² Interrogation of Böck during the investigations leading to the so-called Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial, ref. 4 Js 444/59, Vol. 29, pp. 6881-6883.

¹³ The probably background of this false claim is the German name for hydrogen cyanide: *Blausäure* – blue acid; however, that name has nothing to do with the substance's color, but originates in the fact that it forms very stable blue pigments with iron salts, called Iron Blue, Prussian Blue, Thurnbull's Blue etc.

Höss's special order therefore pulls the rug out from under those who seek to prove the existence of mass exterminations with poison gas at Auschwitz by referring to such mendacious witness testimonies.

Frei's book contains a large number of orders referring to disinfections of clothing and quarters using hydrogen cyanide.¹⁴ To mention all of them here is beyond the scope of the present work. One of the more-important and detailed cases, however, is the garrison order of 23 July 1942, issued at a time when the typhus epidemic raging in the camp had gotten completely out of control. The drastic measures mentioned therein show the seriousness of the situation and reflect the catastrophic hygienic, sanitary and medical conditions in the camp at that time:

"Due to recurring cases of typhus in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, the following is decreed in order to combat the epidemic:

- 1.) A comprehensive camp lockdown is imposed. All members of the SS living within the large chain of posts are not allowed to leave the camp area.*
- 2.) All SS members residing outside the large chain of posts sign a declaration prepared in the headquarters, with which they commit to always go directly from their quarters to their office and vice-versa. Furthermore, they commit to change their laundry as often as possible, at least once a week, and to undergo continuous thorough cleaning. After signing this declaration, it must be presented to the garrison physician at the SS infirmary. Upon submission of this declaration, a pass with a limited validity is issued by the garrison physician. After this pass has expired, a new pass must be collected from the SS Infirmary after delousing and a physical examination. This order extends to all SS officers, NCOs and rank-and-file men. The passes are issued*

¹⁴ KB 2/42, 22 Jan. 1942, pp. 97-100 (cf. Doc. 3 in the Appendix); SB 19/42, 23 July 1942, p. 155 (cf. Doc. 7 in the Appendix); SB 25/42, 14 Sept. 1942, pp. 174f.; KB 18/42, 25 Sept. 1942, p. 179; SB 28/42, 10 Oct. 1942, p. 186 (disinfection against typhoid fever; cf. Doc. 18 in the Appendix); KB 30/42, 15 Oct. 1942, p. 189 (cf. Doc. 20 in the Appendix); KB 23/42, 26 Nov. 1942, p. 197; SB 34/42, 3 Dec. 1942, p. 199 (cf. Doc. 23 in the Appendix); SB 35/42, 18 Dec. 1942, pp. 200f. (cf. Doc. 26 in the Appendix); SB 1/43, 8 Jan. 1943, pp. 208f.; KB 4/43, 2 Feb. 1943, p. 213; SB 2/43, 8 Feb. 1943, p. 219 (cf. Doc. 29 in the Appendix); KB 19/43, 27 May 1943, p. 279; Special KB 16/43, 23 July 1943, pp. 314f. (cf. Doc. 35 in the Appendix); KB 17/43, 30 July 1943, pp. 319f. (cf. Doc. 36 in the Appendix); SB 2/44, 7 Jan. 1944, p. 391; KB 9/44, 6 Sept. 1944, p. 491.

in the SS Infirmary from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

3.) Family members of SS members residing within the large chain of posts are not allowed to leave the camp area either.

Family members of SS members residing outside the large chain of posts may not enter the camp area within the large chain of posts. For SS members and families residing outside the large chain of posts, one person from each family is authorized to go directly from their quarters to their home [sic] and back in order to obtain the family's food and other everyday items. The condition for this is that the person concerned signs the same declaration as the one mentioned above for SS members with duty stations inside the camp. Likewise, the same conditions for renewing the declaration are to be observed as mentioned above for SS members.

4.) Family members of SS members who are visiting Auschwitz and are within the large chain of posts are subject to the same provisions as the SS members residing here, meaning that for the time being they are not allowed to leave the camp area. The family members of SS members outside the large chain of posts who are visiting have to leave the Auschwitz area of interest, leaving their home address at the SS infirmary, and return to their home.

5.) An immediate holiday cancellation is ordered for all SS members – officers, NCOs and rank-and-file men.

6.) Business trips can only be carried out if the items of clothing to be worn during the business trip are handed in at a specially designated location in the SS infirmary at least 36 hours before the start of the business trip, and the person who is carrying out the business trip is bathed and deloused in the infirmary before starting the business trip, and leaves directly from the SS infirmary for the business trip.

7.) External visits for departments should be avoided or, if urgent, processed in the Waffen-SS building. In any case, visitors who have to do business here may be received in the rooms of the heads of department (commandant, chief of administration, head of construction, garrison physician and also in the area of

the HWL^[15] etc.). They have to leave the camp directly without stopping.

8.) In order to work on the construction sites in question, civilian workers employed by the construction office may only leave and re-enter the camp at the checkpoint of the Hutta-Lenz Community Camp, but only in closed formation and accompanied by SS members who are to be assigned for this by the construction office.

9.) The release and transfer of inmates to other camps must be postponed until the lockdown is lifted.

10.) As of immediately, family health checks by the physician will take place on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 p.m. in the camp school on the Sola.

11.) The number of SS members interacting with agencies outside the camp, such as food and other transports to and from Katowice, mail receptions at Auschwitz, or SS members who have to do business on an ongoing basis with railway and customs authorities, etc., has to be limited as much as possible, and exclusively [...]. By signing a corresponding declaration in the same form as specified in Section 2, the [...SS members?] that can be considered for this [commit?] to the special provisions issued for this purpose and receive the above-mentioned limited pass upon signing the declaration. They have to see a physician at specific intervals for a health check. The department heads in question must provide these SS members with a certificate stating that their work in relation to the duties to be performed outside the camp is of vital importance for the Auschwitz Concentration Camp. In this respect, the following can only be considered as head of department: the heads of Departments Ia, II, III, IV, V, construction office, DAW,^[16] HWL, Unit Zeppelin,^[17] agriculture and the leader of the SS death squads.

The passes previously issued on July 21st and 22nd, 1942 by the garrison physician are voided with the new regulation mentioned above.” (SB 19/42, pp. 155f.; see Document 7 in the Appendix)

¹⁵ *Hauptwirtschaftslager* = main equipment repository of the SS garrison.

¹⁶ *Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke* = SS-owned workshops.

¹⁷ Training group for Russian collaborators for deployment behind the Russian front.

This was followed by major delousing campaigns using Zyklon B for weeks and months in a desperate attempt to eradicate the carrier of typhus – the louse – which was reflected in a large number of documents, not a few of which were mendaciously distorted by the Holocaust orthodoxy as evidence for homicidal gassings.

12. Civilian Employees at Auschwitz

The Auschwitz Camp was swarming with civilian workers at all times since it was established, meaning civilians who lived outside the camp but were employed on various construction projects within the camp or in the camp's various enterprises. Here are some orders reflecting this fact:

- "1. All civilian workers are prohibited from entering the canteens and House No. 7. Only civilian workers with specially issued certificates are allowed to enter the canteen.*
- 2. The green armbands of civilian workers are turned in to the main guardhouse every evening. The SS New Construction Office has to submit a list of all civilian workers, listed by company, to the main guardhouse. The armbands must be numbered consecutively. These numbers must be entered in the list. It is the responsibility of the guards on duty to ensure that civilian workers leave the armbands at the guardhouse at night."* (Special headquarters order, 7 Aug. 1941, p. 60)

The main concern of the camp administration about the many civilians present in the camp was not that they could disclose secrets, but that they could help inmates to escape, as can be seen from the following two orders:

“4. Dealing with foreign civilian workers

The fact that an increased use of foreign workers in all areas of the economy cannot be avoided makes it necessary to emphasize urgently that the [SS] men be extremely cautious when talking to civilian workers. Off-duty interactions with foreigners must be avoided under all circumstances.

5. Civilian workers within our camp

The civilian workers in our camp must be instructed to remove their headgear each time they pass through the chain of guard posts or the main guardhouse in order to check that they are not prisoners who seek to flee in civilian clothes.” (KB 30/41, p. 77)

“6. Control of civilian workers

All enterprises and agencies affiliated to the Auschwitz Camp employing civilian workers must instruct them in detail that it is forbidden under threat of the most severe punishment to store or set down items of clothing anywhere within the camp area (large chain of posts) other than those civilian clothes with which the persons concerned are clothed. The SS death squads require that all guards at roadside checkpoints receive detailed instructions that, apart from the necessary daily food allowances, no packages etc. may be taken into or out of the concentration camp by civilian workers. The guards at roadside checkpoints are instructed that civilians carrying parcels and boxes must be stopped and that parcels and boxes must be checked for contents by the checkpoint guards. In light of current events, this is meant to prevent that inmates can be assisted to escape with civilian clothes in the manner described herein.” (KB 9/42, p. 137)

How busy the back-and-forth and in-and-out of the camp actually was may be gauged from the following order, which indicates once more that the presence of civilians offered inmates opportunities to escape:

“6. Horse-drawn carts within the camp area.

Considering the heavy traffic on the camp streets, it is imperative that all horse-drawn carts within the warehouse area stay strictly on the right side of the road. Transgressions must be reported by unit leaders immediately. The guilty parties will be

held liable for any damage caused if this order is not complied with. SS members, civilian workers and inmates – insofar as they deal with horse-drawn vehicles – are to be instructed in detail about this.

7. Loss of camp ID cards.

Recently it has happened quite frequently that ID cards of SS members and civilian workers have been lost. Since this is conducive to the escape of inmates, individuals losing their ID are held accountable with the most severe punishments. All SS members and civilian workers are to be instructed accordingly by the unit leaders or the construction office, respectively.” (KB 10/42, p. 142; see Document 6 in the Appendix)

The next order, which deals with the camp lockdown due to the raging typhus epidemic in the camp, threatened civilians working inside the camp with courts martial – not for breach of secrecy, but rather in the case of poor hygiene!

“On the orders of the chief of Department D, SS Brigadeführer and Major General of the Waffen SS Glücks, a complete camp lockdown has once again been imposed on the Auschwitz Concentration Camp. The order by the department chief, transmitted by telex, states among other things as follows:

Due to the increased occurrence of typhus cases among SS members, the previously approved relaxations with regard to granting vacations have to be revoked again.

As a result of this situation, the garrison orders [...] are in full force again with the addition that [...] civilians employed by the construction office may not leave the camp under any circumstances either, or rather only if all hygienic requirements, as ordered at the time, are met. In cases of violations of the lockdown regulations, I will bring every [non-compliant] civilian worker before the cognizant summary court martial for judgment due to conscious endangerment of public health.” (SB 2/43, pp. 218f.)

The following order is similarly drastic for the same reason:

“1. Because of the prevailing high risk of typhoid fever, it is ordered that receiving family members and visits in order to sort out important matters, as permitted by the garrison order of 7 October 1942, is to be limited to the most-urgent cases and to the shortest possible time. Family members living here and visit-

ing for a longer period of time are strongly advised to get vaccinated against typhoid, including the children.

2. Civilian employees and workers may enter the camp only through the main guardhouse and through the entrance and exit at the Community Camp. The Birkenau Camp may also be entered exclusively through the main guardhouse. Other entryways are strictly prohibited for civilian employees and workers. Anyone who approaches the guard chain more than 10 meters outside of the road checkpoints faces the risk of being shot at.” (SB 29/42, pp. 188f.; see Document 19 in the Appendix)

Many civilians worked in food-service operations at the Auschwitz Camp, and the camp administration was worried about their health as well, but not about them keeping any secrets:

*“2. Examination for infectious diseases of the people employed in the food-producing operations at the Auschwitz Camp
All male and female civilian employees in the food-producing operations must undergo an X-ray pulmonary examination immediately.” (SB 30/43, p. 316; similar SB 55/43, p. 381)*

The following order shows the extent to which civilian workers, including many Poles, were involved in types of interactions with inmates, many of them also Poles, that were unacceptable for the camp administration:

“18. Civilian workers in the camp area

In the camps under construction by Headquarters III, it cannot be avoided that civilian workers are also employed within the camp. The camp leaders, as well as the block leaders on duty, must ensure that these civilians are supervised accordingly. It is unacceptable that civilian workers who are employed at a specific construction site rove about the entire camp, if not properly supervised, and do their usual barter business with inmates. If this decree is once again ignored – especially if this is due to negligence and lack of interest – I will replace the camp leader and transfer him as a guard to the troops.” (KB 9/44, 6 Sept. 1944, p. 492)

How extensive the activity of civilian companies and civilian workers in the Auschwitz Camp really was is shown by a compilation of all the civilian companies that had been active in the Auschwitz Camp over the years – 46 in total – and the number of civilian

workers working there – around 1,000 at the turn of 1942/1943, when the camp's construction activities peaked. These figures are drawn primarily from archived documents of the Auschwitz Central Construction Office. This documentation is much more extensive and meaningful than the camp headquarters' orders transcribed by Frei and colleagues (cf. Mattogno 2015 as well as Document 51 in the Appendix).

In view of the busy traffic of the civilians working inside the camp and the tens of thousands of inmates who left the camp every day in order to work at enterprises outside the camp, thus coming in contact with tens of thousands of other civilians there, it is absolutely implausible to claim that the camp SS ever would have dreamt of being able to keep any event inside the camp a secret from the world. Any "Pst! Enemy is listening!" slogans are only laughable.

The fairy tale of secrecy receives its final death blow from a special garrison order dated 10 June 1944, hence during the presumed culmination of the claimed extermination of the Hungarian Jews, when around ten thousand Jews are said to have been gassed every day and then burned primarily on huge pyres, which would have engulfed the entire area in stench and thick smoke. The only noteworthy order during that period is the following:

"In order to finally prevent civilians from roving about the area of the Birkenau Camp, I have deployed with immediate effect an intensified patrol service by the local police company.

Its task is to closely check all civilians, including women who are accompanied by SS men, for their identity cards. Suspicious individuals are to be arrested and brought to the political department." (SB of 10 June 1944, p. 457; see Document 39 in the Appendix)

If the tall tale of the mass murder of the Hungarian Jews were true, the SS would not only have thrown civilians without ID out of the camp, but would not have let any civilians anywhere near the camp. However, based on the analysis of Allied aerial photographs from that period, it has ultimately become clear that no mass incineration of murdered Jews occurred at that time, and therefore no mass murder either (cf. Mattogno 2016, Rudolf 2018, pp. 97-106).

13. SS Family Members at Auschwitz

Many of the immediate family members of SS members working at the Auschwitz Camp not only lived in the immediate vicinity of the camp, but also had regular access to the camp itself. Other family members came to visit for certain periods of time. This may be inferred from a series of orders, some of which are cited below:

“Re: Visit of the wives

I have noticed that recently SS members have let their wives or even the whole family come here without my permission. I would like to point out again that in every case, even if the visit or stay is only for a short period of time, my personal approval, stating the duration of the stay and where the visitor is staying, must be obtained.” (SB 9/43, p. 242)

“Subject: Residence permit for families of SS members

SS Staff Sergeant Fritz Schlupper receives permission from me to let his family come to Auschwitz from 14 April 1943 to 30 April 1943. Schlupper resides in House No. 132 with SS Lance Corporal Müller.

SS Lance Corporal Josef Knaus receives permission to have his family come to Auschwitz from 23 April to 2 May 1943. The family resides in the house of the Waffen SS.” (SB 11/43, p. 245)

“I give the following SS members permission to have their wife or family come to Auschwitz, namely:

- 1. SS Major Bischoff, visit of parents-in-law for a period of 14 days. Residence at: SS Major Bischoff*
- 2. Chief Sergeant of the Police Bailer, visit of wife in the period from 21 April to 5 May 1943. Residence: House of the Waffen SS*
- 3. SS Senior Private Willi Falkenburg, visit of wife in the period from 21 April to 12 May 1943. Residence: house of SS Corporal Jannsen.”*

The names of thirteen more SS men follow (SB 12/43, pp. 245f.). In that year, requests for family visits escalated:

SB 16/43, pp. 258f., for 18 families

KB 18/43, p. 276, for 4 families

KB 20/43, p. 282, for 4 families
 KB 21/43, pp. 285f., for 12 families
 KB 22/43, p. 288, for 5 families
 KB 23/43, p. 289, for 4 families
 KB 24/43, p. 291, for 14 families
 KB 25/43, pp. 293f., for 18 families
 KB 26/43, p. 297, for 4 families
 KB 27/43, p. 299, for one family
 KB 28/43, p. 200, for 3 families
 SB 24/43, pp. 304f., for 16 families
 SB 25/43, pp. 306f., for 2 families
 SB 26/43, p. 209, for 7 families
 SB 29/43, pp. 313f., for 9 families
 SB 30/43, pp. 317f., for 15 families
 SB 31/43, pp. 321-323, for 20 families
 SB 32/43, p. 325, for 10 families
 SB 33/43, p. 328, for 13 families
 SB 35/43, p. 331, for 5 families
 SB 36/43, pp. 333f., for 10 families
 SB 37/43, p. 336, for 5 families
 SB 39/43, p. 340, for 8 families
 SB 40/43, p. 341, for 5 families
 SB 41/43, p. 343, for 7 families
 SB 42/43, p. 345, for 4 families
 SB 43/43, pp. 347f., for 4 families
 SB 45/43, p. 351, for 10 families
 SB 46/43, p. 354, for 4 families
 SB 46/43, p. 354, for 4 families
 SB 47/43, p. 355, for 2 families
 SB 48/43, p. 357, for 9 families
 SB 51/43, p. 362, for 3 families

A total of over 270 such visits are documented. In 1943, there was in fact no topic that was dealt with nearly as often in garrison and headquarters orders, and for which more paper and probably more time was used than for the approval of applications by SS members employed at Auschwitz for visits of family members. Any exhortation to preserve the claimed “terrible secrets”, however, is practically non-existent in these orders. In August 1944, the then camp commandant Baer finally pulled the emergency brake:

“5. Residency permit

The influx of families of SS members has reached such proportions that it is impossible to issue further permits. Any applications for assigning residences or residence permits for longer periods of time are futile and will no longer be processed.” (SB 22/44, p. 482)

And here are two garrison orders clearly proving that family members of SS men entered and left the camp regularly and at will:

“On the basis of reports recently received here, I observe that SS members, their families and also civilians did not use the prescribed camp entrances, but rather simply passed the guard chain at any given point in order to enter the camp area, although the guards tried to prevent this. Since the new chain of guards has been set up as of Friday, 27 March 1942, I hereby order for the last time that the camp and thus the chain of guards may be passed only at the prescribed entrances – i.e. where the checkpoints and barriers are set up. In case of violations, I will take the most stringent measures against those concerned. This order is to be announced to all family members of SS families living here, as well as to all civilian workers.” (SB 12/42, p. 121)

The only thing to be prevented was that civilians and SS family members enter and leave the camp in an uncontrolled manner. The constant in and out of these people was neither criticized nor restricted. It was only to be done in an orderly fashion. This also may be seen from the next order, which sought to limit the freedom of movement of non-inmates in order to prevent the spread of infections, because the typhus epidemic raging inside the camp had gotten out of control:

“The following roads are to be used as entry and exit ways within the described area by members of the guard detail, and by civilian workers, as well as by family members of SS members moving around inside the camp.” (SB 3/43, p. 221; see Document 30 in the Appendix)

Would you consider it romantic to take a walk around an extermination camp in full operation? Some SS men evidently thought so, because:

“4. Taking women for a walk within the chain of guards

I would like to point out again that it is strictly prohibited to take wives of SS members who are visiting here for a walk within the chain of guard posts.” (KB 25/43, p. 292)

Although these SS family members naturally lived in the buildings intended for SS members located outside the camp, it is very unlikely that an “industrial” mass extermination could have been hidden from them, despite the extensive camp area, especially given the fact that they were sometimes granted access to the actual camp area itself. If Auschwitz had been a huge extermination camp, it is extremely doubtful that SS family members would have been given permits to visit, and it would have been completely out of the question that they would have had access to the camp.

14. Visitors to the Auschwitz Camp

Visits and tours of the Auschwitz Camp were rather common, although not always approved, as indicated by from the following orders:

“1. Camp visits

In spite of repeated warnings, it has repeatedly happened that members of the SS have taken female visitors to the camp or to the canteen, respectively. I draw your attention once again to the fact that it is prohibited without exception for all SS officers, NCOs and rank-and-file men of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp to take visitors into the camp or to the canteen.” (KB 4/40, p. 7)

Evidently, Auschwitz was a tourist attraction already before a museum was established there after the war, as the following garrison order suggests:

“2. Visit to the Auschwitz Concentration Camp

I have noticed recently that visitors were taken into the concentration camp, and that sightseeing tours were given to these visitors, without my being informed. I would like to point out that sightseeing tours to the concentration camp and to the entire area of interest of the Au[schwitz]. CC can only be approved by the chief of Office Group D.

If guests are visiting the individual heads of department, and if there is an intention to show them the operations of the concentration camp, an application must be submitted to the headquarters in good time, so that approval can be obtained from the chief of Office Group D for each case.” (SB 42/43, p. 344)

In actual fact, during the years when the claimed mass extermination is said to have taken place there, a host of official visitors from the Reich visited the camp. As can be seen from extant documents, these visits related to harmless aspects of the camp. None of these documents shows that something was wrong with Auschwitz (see Mattogno 2019, pp. 574-583).

All of this clearly proves that the camp administration never tried to hide any “terrible secret” from anyone.

15. Children at Auschwitz

When children arrived at the Auschwitz Camp, almost all of them were Jews who had been deported along with their families. According to the official narrative, these children, if they were under the age of 14, were without exception gassed on arrival as “unfit for work”. The many entries of Jewish children in the Auschwitz Death Books (*Sterbebücher*), however, which were properly registered in the camp and then died later mostly of illnesses, prove that

this fairy tale is just that: an unsustainable legend (see Staatliches Museum Auschwitz 1995). But there is more: documents exist showing that pregnant mothers gave birth to children at Auschwitz. These infants were either registered as inmates in the camp or were released together with their mothers (see Subsection 7.4 in Part Two of Mattogno 2016a). According to the prevailing legend, however, pregnant mothers should have ended up immediately in the gas chambers as “unfit for work,” which is why births and registered infants should not have occurred at all in that camp.

What would a responsible SS man have done if Auschwitz really had been as cruel as the legend has it? Would he have allowed his children to get anywhere near the camp? Apparently, some SS members thought nothing of that, because in May 1943 the commandant felt impelled to issue the following order:

“4. Children of SS members entering the protective custody camps

I prohibit children of SS members from being allowed access to individual protective custody camps. The block leaders must be instructed accordingly.” (KB 20/43, p. 281)

And once more in July 1943:

“Children in the camp area

I have noticed that children stay here inside the camp during the day and even hang around the individual workplaces. As I moved in and out, I could see these children walking alongside closed formations of marching inmates. I hereby prohibit this and point out the danger that may result for the children during possible escape attempts requiring the use of firearms by escorting guards.

In addition, this interaction of the children with inmates brings with it such a moral disadvantage that this is irresponsible on the part of the parents. SS members have to instruct their wives and children in this regard, and have to ensure that their children stay away from the inmates and are not constantly present inside the camp itself or at the workplaces.” (SB 25/43, p. 306)

Hence, there were children of the SS members hanging around inside the camp and among the prisoners, while at the same time gruesome scenes are said to have taken place in the camp area. Whoever wants to believe this may well do so. And those who

don't believe it? For them, a prison is waiting in Germany and many other countries!

This wraps up our overview of relevant headquarters orders.

16. Inconsistent Statements in the *IfZ* Book

16.1. "Special Operations" as Part of the "Final Solution to the Jewish Question"

In the introduction to the book by Frei *et al.* we read:

"Direct reference to the ongoing 'final solution to the Jewish question' is only rarely found in the orders, but it is often revealing what is between the lines. In August 1943, Höss once became unusually clear when he granted his people one and a half days off 'in recognition' of wrapping up a 'special operation' – which meant the murder of thousands of Jews from Eastern Silesia." (pp. vf.)

Here is the wording of this garrison order:

"3. Business operations

As commendation for the work during the special operation carried out by all SS members in the past few days, the commandant has ordered that all operations be suspended from Saturday, 7 August 1943, 1:00 p.m., until Sunday, 8 August 1943." (SB 31/43, p. 320; emphasis added)

Frei's statement actually contains two bold falsehoods:

1. The claim that thousands of Jews from Eastern Silesia were murdered in those days is based on the completely unfounded claims in an anti-German propaganda book from 1946 (Szternfink-

iel 1946). At that time, on 3 and 5 August 1943, a total of 2,812 Jews arrived in Auschwitz, mainly from the Sosnowitz Ghetto, in five transports and were admitted and registered, but Szternfinkiel claims without the trace of any evidence that the transports had brought a total of 13,000 Jews to the camp, and that the unregistered 10,188 Jews were gassed immediately (cf. Czech 1990, pp. 454-456). Szternfinkiel simply invented these 10,188 gassing victims.

2. The garrison order clearly states that *all* SS members of the camp did work on the special operation. If this special operation had involved mass gassings of arriving Jews, only a small fraction of the SS men employed in the camp would have been involved, namely those who guarded and received the Jews on the ramp, “selected” them, led them into the gas chamber and then oversaw the gassings and subsequent cremations. In fact, the term “special operation” or analogous “special measure” referred to the entire operation of deportation, reception, haircutting, delousing/showering, clothing, registration, allocation to certain parts of the camp or to satellite camps, to quarantine or transfers to other camps, ghettos etc.

Here is a document that proves this: A letter from the head of the Central Construction Office of Auschwitz, Karl Bischoff, dated 7 January 1943, to the Department of Labor Deployment at the Auschwitz Camp Headquarters. It states (Bartosik *et al.*, p. 179):

“For the special measures to be carried out (accommodation of the announced transports of 10 to 31 January 1943), 18 escorting guards for wagon transports to the PoW camp are urgently needed. If allocating the guards is not possible, the commandant cannot carry out the task. The construction materials are needed to set up the [heating] stoves.” (Emphasis added)

The special measures or operations did not concern the murder of the deported Jews, but their accommodation, which was a complex process in which “all hands on deck” was really essential. (For more details on the meaning of the various “special” terms, see Mattogno 2016b.)

16.2. The Legend of the First Gassing

Frei and colleagues try to cover up with semantic feints the lack of any reference to the gruesome massacre that, according to the orthodox narrative, was taking place at Auschwitz. For example, we read on page iii:

“Everyday life of the camp staff and its organization – it seems important to emphasize this – form the framework that made mass murder possible. The history of the camp SS was often closely linked to the history of the victims of Auschwitz. Everyday life of the SS consisted of a plethora of individual contributions to the crime, which, taken individually, could appear quite banal; looking into this does not equate to trying to understand the behavior and thinking of the SS people in the sense of historical empathy. Rather, it is about comprehensively describing the extermination process by including this perspective. The garrison and headquarters orders can make a contribution to this, since they clearly show, for example, that in September 1941, when – in all likelihood – the murder with Zyklon B began, the organized distraction and entertainment of the guards became especially important in the commandant’s view. With ‘comradeship events’, cabaret and theater programs, cultural information evenings and humorously cheerful celebrations, the SS members were regularly offered entertainment and education; wives and brides, sometimes even children, were involved in these events. On the ‘Wehrmacht Day’ in March 1943, the entire ‘German residents of Auschwitz’ who had moved there were invited to a ‘community dinner followed by a ‘big colorful afternoon.’”

In this way, trivial events that are in stark contrast to the gruesome reality of the claimed gigantic mass murder are summarily declared to be evidence.

It is moreover a fact that it can be dismissed with certainty that “the murder with Zyklon B” began in September 1941, because the murder of Soviet prisoners of war in the basement of Block 11 in the Auschwitz Main Camp claimed by the orthodoxy for early September 1941 cannot have taken place because the first Soviet prisoners of war provably arrived in Auschwitz at the beginning of October 1941, and the execution of individual Soviet PoWs as political commissars and fanatical communists only took place in the

second half of November – but not with poison gas. This fictional event was dated to early September by the Polish Auschwitz chronicler Danuta Czech (Czech 1990, pp. 85-87), who, when describing this phantom event, bent and distorted the sources completely arbitrarily. She also ignored a whole host of documentary evidence that clearly shows that prisoners cannot have been gassed in early September, whether Soviet PoWs or terminally ill inmates, as some witnesses claim.

Based on the documented facts, French Auschwitz historian Jean-Claude Pressac wrote as early as 1993:

“Today, the first homicidal gassing in the Auschwitz Camp is considered to have taken place in the basement of Block 11 between December 5 and the end of that month (earlier on, it was dated September 3 to 5). Witnesses claim that it concerned 250 inmates judged to be terminally ill and some 600 Soviet prisoners who arrived at the camp on October 7.” (Pressac 1993, p. 34)

This also can be proven to be wrong. However, this is not the place to expand this topic further, since it is dealt with thoroughly and in every detail in a special monograph (Mattogno 2016c).

In the present context, the question arises whether Frei and colleagues knew the sources in this regard, but deliberately ignored them – which means they lied – or they did not know the sources at all, which would expose them as incompetent ignoramuses. Whichever way you turn it, the judgment to be made about them damages their credibility.

16.3. No Hints at other Key Events in the Legend

In the garrison and headquarters orders, there is not only no reference to the so-called first gassing, no matter what date is assumed, but also no reference to the many other key events of the extermination legend.

After the supposed first gassing, the morgue of the crematorium in the Main Camp is said to have been converted into a homicidal gas chamber. From the end of 1941 to the year 1943, hundreds of inmates each are said to have been killed with poison gas in an unknown number of gassing operations. The area around the crematorium is said to have been cleared and cordoned off in order to pre-

vent observers from gaining insight into this “top secret matter”, at least if we follow the statement by former SS Lance Corporal Pery Broad, one of the key testifiers for these gassings. Secrecy would not have been the only reason why the immediate area would have had to be evacuated, because the poison gas released into the air after the gassing would have been dangerous for the SS men both in the SS hospital and in the political department, which were both located in close proximity to the crematorium.

The point here is that such repeated cordonning off and evacuations of the area around the crematorium would have required an order, no matter how cryptic. But any such order is nowhere to be found. This is quite apart from the fact that the anecdotal, documentary and material evidence suggests that the morgue of this crematorium was never converted into a mass-murder facility (see Mattogno 2016d).

The situation is similar regarding the alleged mass gassings in the so-called Bunkers 1 and 2 just outside of the fenced-in area of the Birkenau Camp. These facilities are said to have been two farmhouses that were allegedly converted into Zyklon-B weapons of mass destruction in a crude way. Bunker 1 is said to have started operating in early 1942, Bunker 2 in late June/early July of the same year. The victims of these facilities are said to have been burned in open-air incineration pits starting in late summer/early fall 1942. The postulated secrecy of these events would have required that the camp administration prohibited all unauthorized persons, including most SS men, to come near these facilities.

However, the only orders that restricted the SS men’s freedom of movement in the Birkenau Camp date from around the end of July 1942 and are related to the out-of-control typhus epidemic. In addition, they did not concern the areas around the alleged location of the bunkers, but rather the entire Birkenau Camp and its immediate surroundings (SB 19/42, 23 July 1942, pp. 155-157; see Document 7 in the Appendix).

Already by the time Bunker 1 was put into operation, however, an order should have been issued that would have declared the area around this supposed building (of which no material trace exists) a restricted area, *i.e.* either in January or March 1942 (the Auschwitz court historian of communist Poland, Danuta Czech, has changed her mind on this, cf. Czech 1990, p. 146: 20 March 1942, in con-

trast to Czech 1960, p. 49: January 1942). The orders of the camp administration that have been preserved or have been discovered to this day do not contain the slightest trace indicating that anything extraordinary was initiated at the camp in those months.

Of course, the whole thing is a vain effort by orthodoxy in this case as well, because the commissioning of Bunker 1 makes no sense if only because until the beginning of July 1942, every single documented Jew who was deported to Auschwitz was also registered there, hence did not end up in any gas chamber at all. Only invented deportation trains allow the orthodoxy to maintain the delusion of Bunker 1, but there is no evidence for them except for absurd claims in mostly Polish propaganda pamphlets (cf. Rudolf 2019). With regard to Bunker 2, it doesn't look any better either. Although there was actually a building at the location where this facility is claimed to have been, here, too, a meticulous analysis of the anecdotal, documentary and material evidence reveals that it is nothing more than unsubstantiated witness fantasies (cf. Mattogno 2016f).

However, the straw that breaks the back of the legend of mass murders at Bunker 2 with subsequent gigantic open-air incineration is the Allied aerial photographs, which demonstrate unequivocally that near this building there were at no time any huge cremation pits in which thousands of murdered victims could have been incinerated between May and July 1944 (see Rudolf 2018, pp. 103-106; Mattogno 2016).

The high level of groundwater in and around the Birkenau Camp categorically rules out that pits, several meters deep, could have existed in this area, in which witnesses claim these mass incinerations took place. Birkenau was located in the flood plain of the confluence of the Sola and Vistula Rivers. The groundwater level essentially followed the water level of these two rivers and was only a foot or two below the surface on an annual average (see the contributions by Wallwey and Mattogno in Part 3 of Mattogno 2016). Deep pits would have quickly filled with groundwater. Fires could not be maintained in such pits.

Document 52 may serve as evidence of this high groundwater level. It is a list of pumping hours performed by inmates in order to remove the groundwater from the approximately two-meters-deep construction pits excavated during the construction of the semi-

underground morgues of Crematoria II and III at Birkenau. It would not have been possible to build these basement rooms without continually pumping out the groundwater running into these excavation pits.

Given these facts, it is not surprising that not the slightest trace of the alleged atrocities can be found in the camp administration's orders.

16.4. Secrecy

There were plenty of exhortations to the camp SS for "secrecy regarding all facilities and events in the concentration camp," as Frei and colleagues correctly write (p. vi; see Document 5 in the Appendix). The absurdity of the idea that mass-extinction operations taking place at Auschwitz could have been kept secret has been repeatedly demonstrated in various sections of the present study. This is particularly true for the just-mentioned gigantic open-air incinerations of spring and summer 1944, which would have been photographed by Allied long-range reconnaissance aircraft if they had existed. And what is more: these fires, which are said to have been burning day and night in the fall and winter of 1942/43 and then again in the spring and summer of 1944, would have foiled any attempt to protect the area against air strikes by darkening all buildings at night. The numerous warnings of the camp administration in various orders to comply with darkening regulations by turning off the feeble incandescent light bulbs in apartments and companies, on the other hand, seem ridiculously irrelevant.¹⁸

16.5. Camp Orders Misused in Show Trials

In Frei's introduction we moreover read:

"The garrison and headquarters orders are not a novel discovery of recent Holocaust research. Quite to the contrary, they have been known to the judiciary and to scholars basically for decades. They served the administration of justice in Poland during the trial against Arthur Liebehenschel and 39 other members of the camp SS in Kraków in November/December

¹⁸ See the orders KB 8/41, p. 39; KB 13/41, p. 48; circular letter, 17 Sept. 1942, pp. 176f.; KB 6/43, p. 230; SB 4/43, p. 231; SB 37/43, p. 334; SB 55/43, p. 380; KB 6/44, p. 438.

1947. [...] In Germany, the documents first gained importance during the so-called Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial (1963-65).” (p. ix; emphasis added)

When historians still claim that the trials staged by Stalinist Poles against Liebehenschel and 39 other former SS officials of the Auschwitz Camp served the “administration of justice,” then this proves either their limitless naivety or their intellectual complicity. This was one of those show trials that the victors staged in large numbers against the vanquished after the war. The Stalinist show trials staged by the Poles specifically pursued the goal of portraying the former German occupiers as monsters in order to “morally” justify the Polish policy of ethnically cleansing the population of the eastern German provinces (East and West Prussia, Eastern Pomerania and Silesia) and their subsequent annexation. It was therefore nothing more than a tactic to secure their spoils of war. To achieve this, the Poles specifically selected documents that seem to support their thesis, but hid from the defense as well as from the world public – until today – the multifarious and numerous pieces of evidence that could have had exonerating value.

The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial mentioned by Frei and colleagues essentially depended on what communist Poland released in terms of access to documentary evidence and also to many witnesses. Here too, of course, only that was sent to Frankfurt which confirmed the horror picture that the Poles had drawn since the early war years through the underground movement active in German-occupied Poland. The manipulation of witnesses whom Warsaw sent to Frankfurt has been reported on various occasions (summarized with citations in Rudolf 2019a, p. 110).

16.6. Danuta Czech

One of the main instruments for the one-sided “information” of the Frankfurt judiciary was the “Calendar of Events in the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp” (“*Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau*”), which Danuta Czech had been compiling since the late 1950s and which was compiled specifically for use during the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial and which was published in Poland in the German language at a time when it was forbidden to speak German in the Polish-occupied German

eastern territories under severe threat of punishment. That alone speaks volumes about what was happening backstage at the time.

Frei and colleagues merely mention in a footnote that many of the documents Warsaw sent to Frankfurt were already “known due to Danuta Czech’s documentation [...]” (FN 63, p. ix), but they are unable to connect the dots.

To date, Czech’s *Auschwitz Chronicle* has been a kind of orthodox standard work for the historiography of Auschwitz. In particular the Italian Auschwitz researcher Carlo Mattogno has demonstrated in just about every one of his monographs on various aspects of camp history how Czech misinterpreted sources or even invented things that are not supported by any source or, worse still, that are diametrically opposed to the sources (see the various entries in the bibliography).

Czech also testified during the Auschwitz Trial in Frankfurt, where she made perjurious false statements about the contents of documents (cf. Mattogno 2016a, p. 100).

The many examples of Danuta Czech’s comprehensive, malicious mendacity has yet to be gathered and exposed, a project that Carlo Mattogno has now taken on. We are waiting eagerly, while the orthodoxy is trembling with apprehension...

But even Danuta Czech’s 1990 work provides information that completely contradicts the prevailing legend:

p. 224, 19 August 1942: Instruction to all commandants to prevent any physical abuse of inmates, in particular if committed by other inmates.

p. 291, 28 December 1942: Mortality in the camps is to be reduced. Doctors have to monitor the diet. Working conditions need to be improved.

p. 342, 2 March 1943: Commandant Höss emphasized that the ability to work of newly arriving Jews must be preserved (meaning that they should be treated appropriately).

Although these documented events point to Auschwitz having been a labor camp rather than an extermination camp, Czech insists that Auschwitz was an extermination camp. The methods she used – freely inventing deportees or even entire deportation trains, which she then claims were sent “into the gas chamber” without even a trace of any evidence – speak for themselves (see Rudolf 2019).

The German revisionist and political scientist Udo Walendy summarized Czech's methods as follows:

“Danuta Czech acted on behalf of her Polish communist masters at the Auschwitz Museum. She, too, has to be grouped among the despicable novelists and atrocity propagandists, because she has not provided a single piece of evidence for even one gassing death, yet she lets millions disappear in ‘gas chambers.’ Just like Wolfgang Benz and his colleagues,^[19] she is satisfied with the simple, constantly repeated claim: ‘killed in the gas chambers.’” (Walendy 1992, p. 31)

¹⁹ Reference to Benz 1991.

Epilogue

In order to make a resurrection of German self-confidence and thus of German geopolitical power forever impossible after the Second World War, it was the intention of Germany's domestic and foreign enemies from the outset to never allow any historical exoneration from the atrocity accusations made during and immediately after the war. This "mistake" had been made after the First World War. This would not happen again...

Even if facts such as the Auschwitz garrison and headquarters orders shake the historical narrative imposed on the world to its very foundations, the Holocaust orthodoxy will continue to fight with all means at their disposal against freedom of scientific inquiry, freedom of expression and the objective assessment of new research findings, just so that their dogma is preserved. Not even blatantly obvious fairy tales can deter them from that path.

As Dr. Robert Faurisson once suggested, just imagine what would happen if Germany's infamous Section 130 of its Penal Code didn't exist, or the many other similar laws in some 18 European countries and Israel, all of which unlawfully declare historical revisionism to be illegal. Imagine that defense lawyers could ask questions about gas chambers and the Holocaust in the courts of these countries without fear of ending up in prison themselves. What would happen then? Yes, they know very well what would happen then: It would be the end of the dictatorial practice of ordaining that the veracity of the orthodox narrative is "self-evident," and subsequently this chapter of contemporary history would be rewritten.

And because that which must not, cannot be, the show trials in Germany and elsewhere continue as before, and the accused truth seekers are portrayed as criminals. By so doing, not only objectivity, but every decency falls by the wayside.

Dr. Frei, the lead editor of the *I/Z* volume discussed here, tries to impart the semblance of scholarship and integrity, but woe to those who do not share his unsubstantiated speculations about the garrison and headquarters orders, and conclude from these that Auschwitz was a labor camp rather than an extermination camp. He assassinates the character of such iconoclasts with ugly polemics. For instance, during the above-mentioned *Panorama* documentary of 23 April 2015 about the then 87-year-old Dr. Haverbeck, Dr. Frei stated:

“That is astounding. Well, I mean, this groupie-like... BDM^[20]-groupie-like way here, to obviously satisfy inner psychological needs, so to speak; the 16-year-old, probably toward the end of the war, who didn’t know and didn’t believe anything back then, evidently still has to defend her beloved Führer and his innocence even 70 years later; there is no other way to explain it.”

Prof. Dr. Frei apparently still does not understand that, at the bottom of this, this is not about Hitler, Stalin, any ethnic group or any other type of bogeyman, but only about the truth, because only the truth will set you free.

* * *

The authors of the present book have already relieved you of a lot of work and have compiled essential items. However, a look at the other orders cannot hurt.

I myself had to smile a bit about this order:

“3. Picking lilac

It has come to my attention, and there is a legitimate complaint, that SS members tear off the flowers from lilac bushes in an almost incomprehensible and radical manner.

This bad habit has grown to such dimensions, and not only inmate units but also SS members can be observed who not only bring flower bouquets but even drag entire bushes into the

²⁰ *Bund Deutscher Mädel* – National-Socialist youth organization for girls.

camps or quarters, respectively. I prohibit inmates from taking even one more bouquet of lilacs into the camp, and I expect SS members, if they wish to have lilacs, to cut them in a careful and gentle manner from the bushes, and not to rip out and destroy them in a heedless way. In the interest of the general public, since sooner or later these lilac bushes will serve to decorate our entire camp, I expect all SS members to fully understand this measure.” (KB 14/43, p. 270)

It made me sad to read that the garrison commandant had to point out this abuse to his subordinates in the first place. At the same time, however, this order also shows that the SS men were only human. However, it is difficult to imagine that such people have committed mass killings of millions of people in a devilish way.

And how did Frei and his colleagues comment on such orders?

“In view of the extermination operations, the personal preferences and quirks of the commandant, to which the documents also testify, emerge as especially absurd. Höss repeatedly issued orders for the creation and management of gardens in the camp,²¹ for planting fruit trees,²² for mowing pastures,²³ and for decorating the office rooms with flowers.²⁴ In the summer of 1944, while the murder had reached its peak, the commandant demanded that ‘all SS members stand for the greatest protection of nature’.²⁵ It is a ‘bad habit,’ the commandant wrote, for prisoners and SS members to tear off flowers from the lilac bushes, when ‘sooner or later these lilac bushes’ are meant to ‘serve to decorate our entire camp.’” (p. iv)

This is how all-too-human issues are falsified into something absurd. The whole thing is only absurd from the orthodox perspective, because it is totally wrong.

The following order from 22 April 1944 is also interesting:

“12. Sickness rate among inmates

In some camps, the sickness rate of the inmates has increased enormously. Camp leaders, reporting leaders and labor-unit

²¹ KB 8/41, 13 May 1941, p. 38; KB 10/41, 28 May 1941, p. 42; KB 8/42, 29 April 1942, p. 132; KB 8/43, 20 April 1943, p. 252; KB 10/43, 30 April 1943, p. 262.

²² SB 12/44, 12 April 1944, p. 434.

²³ SB 2/44, 7 Jan. 1944, p. 393.

²⁴ KB 27/43, 29 June 1943, p. 298.

²⁵ SB 16/44, 27 May 1944, p. 449.

leaders have to continuously check the inmates' illnesses and have to have malingerers checked by the primary camp physician." (KB 6/44, p. 438)

In support of what was said earlier in Section 2, this order proves once more that the claim, oft-repeated by witnesses, that the sick and weak were sent "into the gas," can only be an invented horror story.

Go to the trouble of checking all the other facts that contradict the dogmas of the Holocaust religion.

Acknowledgments

My thanks go to Henry Hafenmayer, who helped me get in touch with Ernst Böhm. I am indebted to Ernst Böhm because he made his text available to me as the starting point for this study and allowed me to extensively rewrite and expand it.

All images of relevant documents in the Appendix come from the archives of Carlo Mattogno, who generously made them available to me. In addition, he read my text critically before going to press and made some suggestions for improving or expanding my comments. I am indebted to him for both.

Germar Rudolf, 4 April 2020

Documents

Archive Abbreviations

- AGK: *Archiwum Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni w Polsce*, Archives of the Central Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Committed in Poland, now *Institut Pamięci Narodowej* (Institute for National Remembrance), Warsaw
- APMO: *Archivum Państwowe Muzeum w Oświęcimiu*, Archives of the Auschwitz State Museum
- CDJC: *Centre de documentation juive contemporaine*, Contemporary Jewish Center for Documentation, Paris
- GARF: *Gosudarstvenny Arkhiv Rossiskoy Federatsii*, State Archives of the Russian Federation, Moscow
- RGVA: *Rossiiskoi Gosudarstvennoi Voennyi Arkhiv*, Russian Military States Archives, Moscow

Konzentrationslager Auschwitz
Kommandantur

Auschwitz, den 3. April 1941

Kommandantur - Befehl Nr. 2/41.

Der Reichsführer SS
Hauptamt Haushalt und Bauten
Aussonderungsstelle I/3 - Auschwitz - C. 1. 1. 41

3. 4. 41

Anlagen. Sachbearbeiter

1. Beförderungen.

Mit Wirkung vom 1.4.41 wurden befördert:

zum 1. Oberscharführer

1. Scharführer Georg Engelschall
1. Scharführer Karl Hainz

zum 1. Unterscharführer

1. Rottenführer Heinrich Schoppe
1. Rottenführer Heinz Villain
1. Rottenführer Eugen Roth
1. Rottenführer Hans Schillhorn
1. Rottenführer Theo Wegmann

2. Kommandierungen.

Da in letzter Zeit häufig festgestellt wurde, dass sich Männer ohne Kenntnisnahme und Befehl der Kommandantur bei verschiedenen Abteilungen der Kommandantur befinden und dort Dienst tun, wird nochmals ausdrücklich darauf hingewiesen, dass in Zukunft die Männer erst dann ihren Dienst bei den verschiedenen Abteilungen antreten können, wenn die Kommandierung schriftlich bei der Kommandantur angefordert wurde und diese die Kommandierung ausgesprochen hat.

3. Erfassung nach Berufen.

Bis zum 10.4.41 sind von den einzelnen Kompanien sowie von den Abteilungen der Kommandantur Listen zu erstellen, in denen sämtliche Männer getrennt nach ihren guleztat ausgeübten Berufen aufgeführt werden. Sollte der zuletzt ausgeübte Beruf nicht mit dem erlernten Beruf identisch sein, so ist der erlernte Beruf noch dabei anzugeben.

4. Soldbücher.

Sämtliche Soldbücher der Kommandanturangehörigen sind bis zum 15.4.41, 12.00 Uhr, abteilungsweise auf der Verwaltung abzugeben.

T.

- 2 -

Document 1: Headquarters Order No. 2/41 of 3 April 1941. Source: GARF 7021-108-54, pp. 107f. Transcript in Frei et al., pp. 26f.

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5. Appell.

Am 3.4.41, 19.00 Uhr, findet in der Unterkunft der Stabskompanie (Monor-Liegebänke) ein Dienstappell statt. Sämtliche Stabsangehörigen einschl. Kommandierte haben zu erscheinen. Die Abteilungen melden bis 3.4.41, 14.00 Uhr, die diensttuenden, entschuldigten Unterführer und Männer.

6. Urlaub.

Es muss nochmals darauf hingewiesen werden, dass sämtliche Angehörigen des Kommandanturstabes einschl. Kommandierte sich auf der Hauptwache bei Antritt jeden Urlaubs abzumelden und vom Urlaub wieder zurückzumelden haben. Von den Wachhabenden wird eine genaue, ordnungsgemäße Eintragung verlangt. Jeder hat sich persönlich ab- und zurückzumelden. In Zukunft wird jeder Verstoß gegen diese Anordnung bestraft.

7. Anzug.

Für die Dauer des Krieges fällt die Kragen und Spiegelacknur an der feldgrauen Bluse und Mantel sowie auch am Drillich weg. Ebenso kommen die Angaben des Regiments auf den Schmelterklappen in Fortfall. Der Wachsturmabnann meldet bis zum 7.4.41 Vollzug.

8. Fahrzeugkontrolle.

Die Wache hat in Zukunft den Ein- und Ausgang von jedem Fahrzeug in einem auf der Wache vorliegenden Buch einzutragen, um eine genaue Kontrolle über die Fahrzeuge zu haben.

9. Vorschläge zur Ernennung bzw. Beförderung.

Vom Wachsturmabnann sowie von den Abteilungen der Kommandantur sind bis zum 7.4.41 Vorschläge für Ernennungen und Beförderungen der Kommandantur einzureichen. Eine namentliche Aufstellung genügt, da von Seiten der Kommandantur die Ernennungs- bzw. Beförderungsmöglichkeit erst überprüft werden muss.

Wachsturmabnann und Kommandant

Continued

E. 36

Konzentrationslager Auschwitz Auschwitz, den 4. Dezember 1941
Kommandantur

Kommandantur - Befehl Nr. 33/41.

1. Bolobigung.
Dem $\frac{1}{4}$ -Oberschützen Fritz R o t t , $\frac{1}{4}$ -T-Stuba., und dem
 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Schützen Johann K a m p h u s , Kdtr.-Stab Abteilung II,
gelang es, am 23.11.41 einen Häftling, der am 22.11.41 aus
dem hiesigen Lager geflüchtet war, an der Sola festzunehmen.
Ich spreche den Obengenannten hierfür meine Anerkennung aus.

2. Beförderungen.
Mit Wirkung vom 1. Dezember 1941 wurden befördert:

zum $\frac{1}{4}$ -Oberscharführer

$\frac{1}{4}$ -Scharführer	Werner H ä n d l e r
"	Ludwig P l a g g e
"	Johann T a u t e

zum $\frac{1}{4}$ -Oberscharführer d.Res.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -Scharführer d.Res. Max B a u z

zum $\frac{1}{4}$ -Scharführer d.Res.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -Unterscharführer d.Res. Kurt B r o m m e n d

zum $\frac{1}{4}$ -Unterscharführer

$\frac{1}{4}$ -Rottenführer Herbert B r a n d t n e r

" Demetrius K a l a u s

" Felix Z i e m a n n

zum $\frac{1}{4}$ -Unterscharführer d.Res.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -Rottenführer d.Res. Alois B l o c h

" Horst B u s

" Albert D i e s e l

" Klaus D y l e w s k i

" Wenzl E h m

" Kurt G e r b e t h

" Helmut G i o s a

" Karl G r o ß m a n n

" Hans H ö w n e r

" Friedrich J o n s e n

" Herbert K i r s c h n e r

" Hermann K i r s c h n e r

" Gerhard K l u g e

" Gerhard L a c h m a n n

" Willi P a e l e c k e

" Hans P a s c h k e

" Josef P e l l i n g h a u s e n

" Christian P f a u t h

" Alfred R a h n

" Hans S c h e f f l e r

" Albert S c h w a r z

" Richard S t o l t e n

" Karl U l m e r.

Konzentrationslager Auschwitz
„Schutzhaftlagerführer E“

6. XII. 1941

Anlagen:	Sachbearbeiter:
	Jb

- 2 -

Document 2: Headquarters Order No. 33/41 of 4 December 1941. Source: GARF 7021-108-54, pp. 136-142 (pages 2-4 containing promotions and transfers have been omitted). Transcript in Frei et al., pp. 85-91.

5. Vertretung des Lagerkommandanten.

Der Kommandantur-Befehl Nr. 32/41 v. 23.11.41 Ziff. 9 wird, da es laut Dienstvorschrift für die KL keinen ständigen Vertreter gibt, dahingehend berichtigt, dass der Vertreter des Lagerkommandanten der 1. Schutzhaftlagerführer ist.

6. Vermessungspfähle.

Für Vermessung und Bauführung sind im Bezirk des KL Auschwitz Pfähle geschlagen worden. Diese Pfähle dürfen von niemandem berührt oder beschädigt werden. Es lässt sich nicht umgehen, dass auch Pfähle ins freie Gelände geschlagen werden. Deshalb werden insbesondere Gespannführer und Führer von Bewirtschaftungsmaschinen auf unbedingte Erhaltung der Pfähle hingewiesen. Bei Zuwiderhandlung haben die Schadenverursacher die entstehenden Kosten für Neueinmessung selbst zu tragen.

7. Lohnsteuerkarten 1942 für Kriegsbesoldungsempfänger.

Die Lohnsteuerkarten für das Jahr 1942 sind von den Kriegsbesoldungsempfängern so zeitig beim Rechnungsführer abzugeben, dass die Steuerkarten am 31.12.41 der Kriegsbesoldungsstelle eingesandt werden können. Die Steuerkarten sind auf den Familienstand, Kinderzahl usw. selbst zu prüfen. Die Steuerfreiheit für die eingegliederten Ostgebiete sind durch die Wohnsitzgemeinde einzutragen.

8. Hunde innerhalb des Lagerbereiches.

Ich befehle hiermit, dass ab sofort jeder im Lagerbereich frei herumlaufende Hund zu erschiessen ist. Weiter verbiete ich, Hunde in das Führerheim mitzunehmen. Dieses Verbot betrifft selbstverständlich auch die Küchen- und Kellerräume des Führerheims.

9. Fahrräder.

Verschiedene Fälle der letzten Zeit lassen es notwendig erscheinen, noch einmal dringend darauf hinzuweisen, dass Dienstfahrräder nur im Dienst zu benutzen sind. In Zukunft werde ich jedes Dienstfahrrad, das für Privatzwecke verwendet wird, einsziehen lassen und den Schuldigen strengstens bestrafen.

Weiterhin wurde von der Ortspolizeibehörde Auschwitz beanstandet, dass die Fahrräder von ~~77~~ Angehörigen nicht vorschriftsmässig ausgerüstet sind. Um solchen Beanstandungen entgegenzutreten, ordne ich an, dass die Dienstfahrräder durch den Waffenwart auf Verkehrssicherheit zu überprüfen und in Ordnung zu bringen sind. Vollzug ist der Kommandantur bis zum 15.12.41 zu melden.

T.

Jeder ~~77~~-Angehörige, der ein eigenes Fahrrad besitzt, hat selbst dafür zu sorgen, dass dieses vorschriftsmässig ausgerüstet ist (Glocke, Vorderradbremse, rotes Rücklicht usw.) widrigenfalls der Betreffende mit strengster Bestrafung zu rechnen hat.

- 6 -

10. Bekleidung.

Es wird immer wieder festgestellt, dass die an die Männer ausgegebenen Bekleidungsstücke mutwillig beschädigt werden. Dies trifft insbesondere auf die Wachmäntel zu. Wenn noch einmal Wachmäntel mit derartigen Beschädigungen, wie Heraus schneiden des Futters, Herausreißen und Abschneiden der Köpfe, Brandflecke usw. vorgefunden werden, und der Täter nicht zu ermitteln ist, wird jeweils der Wachhabende zum geldlichen Ersatz herangezogen. Der Wachhabende muss, damit derartige unverantwortliche Handlungen zukünftig unterbleiben oder die Schuldigen ermittelt werden können, nach jeder Ablösung die zurückkommenden Posten auf die Beschaffenheit der Wachmäntel hin kontrollieren.

Zum geldlichen Ersatz aller beschädigten Bekleidungsstücke werden künftig auch die Männer herangezogen, denen nachgewiesen wird, dass die entstandenen Schäden und Reparaturen auf eigenes Verschulden und Schlampereien zurückzuführen sind.

Die Bekleidungsappelle bei den Kompanien sind regelmässig durchzuführen.

11. Reichsurlauberkarten.

Gemäss H.V.BI., 64. Ausgabe, Teil C 32, gibt ein vom Herrn Reichsminister für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft mitgeteilter Sonderfall Veranlassung, darauf hinzuweisen, dass die den einzelnen H-Angehörigen ausgehändigten Reichsurlauberkarten nur für die Deckung der persönlichen Verpflegungsbedürfnisse der Urlauber während des Urlaubes bestimmt sind. Von Urlaubern als erspart abgelieferte Abschnitte der Reichsurlauberkarten dürfen zum Bezug von zum Verbrauch für die allgemeine Truppenverpflegung bestimmten Lebensmitteln seitens der Einheiten keine Verwendung finden. Vielmehr sind sämtliche als erspart abgelieferten Abschnitte von den Einheiten zu entwerten und zu vernichten.

12. Urlaubsregelung Weihnachten 1941 und Neujahr 1942.

Für die Beurlaubungen zu Weihnachten und Neujahr bleiben die zur Zeit für das Ersatzheer gültigen Urlaubsbestimmungen in vollem Umfange bestehen. Die Gewährung von Sonderurlaub während der Feiertage ist unzulässig, ausgenommen:

- a) bei Todesfall von nächsten Familienangehörigen
- b) zur eigenen Hochzeit
- c) zur Erledigung dringender Angelegenheiten, wenn Gefahr im Verzuge ist, z.B. bei Zerstörung eigener Wohnungen durch Luftangriffe.

Sonntagsurlaub wird nur in dem bisher bestehenden Rahmen gewährt.

- 7 -

Continued

- 7 -

In diesem Zusammenhang wird nochmals darauf hingewiesen,
dass nur Personen- und Urlaubszüge benutzt werden dürfen.

gez. H 8 8

#-Sturmchef u. Kommandant.

F.d.R.

Hanning

#-Obersturmchef u. Adjutant.

Verteiler :

2 Stück	an Inspekteur IL	je 1 Stück an :
16 "	an #T-Sturmchef	#-Revier, HWL, DA7, Funkstelle
7 "	an Verwaltung	Fernschreibstelle
4 "	an Schutzhaftlager	Telefonvermittlung
3 "	an Ablage	#-Kantinengemeinschaft
2 "	an Politische Abtlg.	Fahrbereitschaft
2 "	an Baufg.d.F.-/u. Pol.	Schutzhaftlagerführer "E"
2 "	an Landwirtschaft	Abteilung VI
1 "	an Gerichtsoffizier	Personalabteilung.

Continued

KONZENTRATIONSLAGER AUSCHWITZ

Eingang: 23. JAN 1942 3303/42

Konzentrationslager Auschwitz, den 22. Januar 1942

Kommandantur.

Legung Abt. Tiefbau Land- und
Legung Abt. Abt. Abt.

Kommandantur-Befehl Nr. 2/42.

1. Sammlung für das Kriegswinterhilfswerk.
Die Sammlung für das Kriegswinterhilfswerk am 10./11.1.42 hatte folgendes Ergebnis: RM 2.253,90.
Ich spreche allen $\frac{1}{4}$ -Angehörigen hierfür meine Anerkennung aus.
2. Besuch der Kino-Lichtspiele in Auschwitz.
Aus hygienisch-sanitären Gründen und als Vorbeugungsmassnahme gegen Fleckfiebererkrankungen wird ab sofort der Besuch des Kinos in Auschwitz bis auf weiteres verboten.
3. Reinigung der Schornsteine innerhalb des Lagerbereiches.
Für die bewohnten Häuser in Brzeszcze, Harmense, Raisko, Birkenau und Babitz ist zum Reinigen der Schornsteine nur der Schornsteinfegermeister Ewald Magiera, Brzeszcze, Tel.Nr.6, berechtigt und verantwortlich. Kehren der Schornsteine durch Häftlinge in diesen Teilen des Lagerbereiches ist nicht erlaubt. Die Reinigung erfolgt monatlich.
4. Vergasung des Stabsgebäudes.
In der Zeit vom Sonnabend, den 24.1.42, 8.00 Uhr, bis Dienstag, den 27.1.42, 8.00 Uhr wird das Stabsgebäude vergast und darf während dieser Zeit nicht betreten werden. Dazu sind folgende Punkte zu beachten:
 1. Ab Donnerstag früh werden die Fenster verklebt und dürfen danach nicht mehr geöffnet werden.
 2. Als Schlafraum während der Vergasungszeit wird die neue Baracke neben der Bauleitung hergerichtet.
 3. Am Freitagabend ist nach einem Bad die Wäsche zu wechseln. Die Schmutzwäsche verbleibt auf den Stuben, damit sie mit vergast wird.
 4. Sonnabendfrüh wird die Ausgehuniform angezogen, Speisen und verderbliche Gegenstände aus den Spinden genommen und der Spind offengelassen. Ausser dem notwendigsten Waschzeug darf nichts aus den Spinden bzw. Stuben mitgenommen werden, da sonst die Gefahr einer Neueinschleppung von Ungeziefer besteht. Jegliches Mitnehmen von Kleidungsstücken, Koffern, Aktenmappen usw. ist verboten und werden Zuwiderhandlungen bestraft.
 5. Die Küche hat dafür zu sorgen, dass sämtliche Lebensmittel bis Freitagabend aus dem Gebäude heraus sind. Die Verpflegung wird während dieser Zeit in der Häftlingsküche zubereitet. Die $\frac{1}{4}$ -Küche haben auf peinlichste Sauberkeit zu achten.
 6. Die Kantine hat ebenfalls verderbliche Waren, Rauchwaren usw. bis Freitagabend zu entfernen.
 7. Die Schreibstuben der Kompanien nehmen nur das wichtigste Material mit in den Kompaniebereich und versehen während dieser 3 Tage dort ihren Dienst.
 8. Die Waffenkammer nimmt auch nur das notwendigste Material mit heraus.
 9. Irgendwelche Beschädigungen von Gegenständen entstehen durch die Vergasung nicht.

- 2 -

Zentralbauleitung der Waffen- und Polizei Auschwitz O/S.			
Dienststellenleiter:	Eingang:	Stg:	
Ausw. Abt.	20 APR 1942	6753/42	
Tiefb. Abtg.	den 17. April 1942		
Planung	Vermess. Abt.		
Geschäftig.	Techn. Abt.		
Materialabtg.	Matr.		

Konzentrationslager Auschwitz
Kommandantur

Sonderbefehl für KL. und FKL.

Die Arbeitszeit der Häftlinge wird mit Wirkung vom
20.4.1942 wie folgt festgesetzt:

vormittags von 6.00 - 11.00 Uhr,
nachmittags von 13.00 - 19.00 Uhr.

Die sich daraus ergebende Mittagspause ist für die Häft-
linge als Ruhezeit auszunützen.
Es muss scharf darauf geachtet werden, dass die Häftlinge
nach Einnahme ihres Mittagsemahles in ihren Betten liegend
ruhen, um eine möglichst weitgehende Aufnahme des Mittags-
mahles zur Kräftigung der Arbeitskraft der Häftlinge da-
durch zu erzielen.
Hinsichtlich dieser genannten Arbeitszeiten ist ent-
sprechend bei den Aussenkommandos zu verfahren, mit denen
an geeigneten Plätzen, die durch die Kommandoführer zu
erkunden sind, die angeordnete Ruhezeit durchgeführt werden
muss.

gez. H ö S
#-Sturmabführer und Kommandant.

F.d.R.

a.B. *[Signature]*
#-Obersturmführer.

Verteiler:

10 Stück an #T-Sturmabn	je 1 Stück an:
7 " " Verwaltung	#-Revier, HWL, DAW, Funkstelle,
3 " " Ablage	Fernschreibstelle
2 " " Bauleitung d. 7. #	Telefonvermittlung
2 " " 9. #T-Sturmabn	#-Kantinen-gemeinschaft
2 " " Politische Abt.	Fahrbereitschaft
1 " " Schutzhaftlager	Arbeitseinsatz KL.
1 " " FKL.	Arbeitseinsatz FKL.
1 " " Gerichtsoffizier	Abteilung VI
1 " " Personalabteilung	

Document 4: Special order for CC and Women's CC of 17 April 1942. Source:
RGVA 502-1-36, p. 121. Transcript in Frei et al., pp. 126f.

Konzentrationslager Auschwitz
Kommandantur.

112 Odpis częściowy. 117
Auschwitz, den 29. April 1942.

Kommandantur-Befehl Nr. 8/42.

5. Verschwiegenheit hinsichtlich jeglicher Einrichtungen und Vorkommnisse im KL.

Bekanntlich sind sämtliche SS-Angehörigen des KL. Auschwitz belehrt, verpflichtet und vereidigt zur Verschwiegenheit mit Bezug auf jegliche ihnen innerhalb ihres Dienstes zur Kenntnis kommenden Einrichtungen und Vorkommnisse im KL.

Es liegt Veranlassung vor, erneut darauf hinzuweisen, dass jede Übertretung dieser eidlich übernommenen Verpflichtung als Landesverrat gewertet wird. Die Kommandantur macht darauf aufmerksam, dass jede Feststellung bezüglich Umgehung oder Übertretung dieser übernommenen Verpflichtung unnachsichtig durch das SS- u. Polizeigericht als Landesverrat geschnitten und mit schwersten Strafen belegt wird. Die zur Kommandantur gehörenden Abteilungen als auch die Kompanien des SS-Totenbannes ebenso wie alle sonstigen Angehörigen des KL. Auschwitz d.h. auch Dienstverpflichtete usw. sind erneut eingehend bezüglich dieser übernommenen Verpflichtung zu belehren.

Die Kommandantur wird bei Feststellung entgegenetzter Meldungen und erfolgten Mitteilungen an Angehörige, Freunde, Bekannte usw. dafür sorgen, dass die in Frage kommenden Schuldigen mit der härtesten überhaupt nur denkbaren Strafe belegt werden.

Diese Belehrungen sind durch die Abteilungsleiter, Einheits- und Kompanieführer monatlich zur Kenntnis zu bringen. Vollzugsmeldung bis zum 3.1. Mts. an die Kommandantur.

gez. H ö s s

SS-Sturmabführer und Kommandant.

Z oryginalnemu archiwum

Sędzia Sądowy
Jan Sehn

77783

Konzentrationslager Auschwitz
Kommandantur

folgt

Kommandantur-Befehl Nr. 10/42.

Baubeauftrag für Waffen-44	
Ausstellung: 6. Juni 42	
Arbeitsleiter	Stellvertreter
Eingang: 9. JUNI 1942	8716/42
Techn. Abt.	Techn. Abt.
Buchhaltg.	Verwaltung
Rechnungsw.	Rechnungsw.
Rechnungsw.	Rechnungsw.
Rechnungsw.	Rechnungsw.

1. 2. Haussammlung für das Deutsche Rote Kreuz.

Anlässlich der 2. Haussammlung für das Deutsche Rote Kreuz wurde das erfreuliche Sammelergebnis von

RM 2208,45

erzielt. Ich spreche allen Spendern hierfür meine Anerkennung aus.

2. Trinkwasser innerhalb des Lagerbereiches.

Sämtliche \mathcal{H} -Angehörige sind durch ihre Einheitsführer, die Zivilarbeiter durch ihre Baufirmen eingehend darüber zu belehren, dass das Wasser in den Brunnen sowie in den Wasserleitungen im Interessengebiet KL. Auschwitz nicht einwandfrei ist, sondern Krankheitkeime in sich trägt. Jeder Einzelne ist nicht nur sich selbst, sondern auch der Nation gegenüber für die Gesundhaltung seines Körpers verantwortlich.

Es ist strengstens verboten, den Wasserleitungen und Brunnen Wasser zu entnehmen, um es ungekocht zu trinken. Sollte dieses Verbot übertreten werden und es wird den Betreffenden nachgewiesen, dass sie dieses Wasser in nicht-abgekochtem Zustande getrunken haben, so werden sie wegen Selbstverstümmelung und Entziehung der Arbeitskraft im Dienst der Nation zur Rechenschaft gezogen und dementsprechend bestraft.

Das Schutzhaftlager sorgt dafür, dass die Häftlinge sinngemäss belehrt werden.

Vollzug über diese Belehrung ist durch die Einheitsführer, dem Schutzhaftlagerführer, die Baufirmen über die Bauleitung, bis zum 15.6.42 der Kommandantur zu melden.

T.

3. Urlaubsbuch für \mathcal{H} -Führer.

Mit sofortiger Wirkung wird ein Urlaubsbuch für Führer eingerichtet. Sämtliche Führer haben ihre Urlaubswünsche, auch wochentags, in dieses auf der Kommandantur ausliegende Urlaubsbuch einzutragen. Alsdann werden durch die Abteilung Urlaub, die Urlaubsscheine ausgeschrieben und für die Führer bereitgelegt. Die Eintragung hat jeweils 24 Stunden vor Urlaubsantritt zu erfolgen.

4. Wäschereinigung für die Truppe.

Die Wäscherei für \mathcal{H} -Angehörige ist seit dem 25.5.1942 fertiggestellt. Die Wäsche kann bei den Fourieren abgegeben und nach Reinigung wieder in Empfang genommen werden.

- 2 -

- 2 -

5. Häftlingsbegleitung, Arbeitskommandos des FKL.

Es liegt Veranlassung vor darauf hinzuweisen, dass es vollkommen ausgeschlossen und auch nicht $\frac{7}{4}$ -mässig ist, wenn sich Kommandoführer mit Arbeitskommandos aus dem FKL beim Aus- und Einrückmähre Brotbeutel, Zeltbahn usw. von Häftlingen nachtragen lassen. Es ist ganz selbstverständlich, dass sowohl Kommandoführer als auch Begleitposten ihre Ausrüstungsstücke, die zu ihrer Uniform gehören, selber tragen, und dass es eines $\frac{7}{4}$ -Mannes unwürdig ist, sich zur Beförderung dieser Ausrüstungsgegenstände der Hilfe von Häftlingen zu bedienen. Es muss vielmehr gefordert werden, dass ununterbrochen nur ein strenges und kalt sachliches Verhältnis zwischen Kommandoführern und Begleitposten einerseits gegenüber den weiblichen Anweiserinnen und Häftlingen andererseits besteht.

Die Kommandantur wird gerade mit Bezug auf das oben gekennzeichnete Verhältnis zu den weiblichen Häftlingen bei Feststellung der nur allergeringsten Lockerungen mit den härtesten und schwersten Strafen durchgreifen. Die weiblichen Häftlinge sind nicht dazu da, dem Bewachungspersonal irgendwelche Erleichterungen zu schaffen, sondern im Rahmen der vorliegenden Aufgaben produktiv zu arbeiten, und es muss ein streng abgegrenzter Abstand aufrechterhalten bleiben, wenn ein Erfolg erzielt werden soll. Die Kommandantur warnt zum letzten Male davor, das gekennzeichnete harte, notwendige Verhältnis durch irgendwelche Handlungen seitens der Kommandoführer und der Posten zu lockern.

Die Bewachungsmannschaften sind hierüber eingehend durch die Einheitsführer zu belehren. Vollzugsmeldung an die Kommandantur bis zum 15.6.1942.

T.

6. Fuhrwerke innerhalb des Lagerbereiches.

Bei dem regen Verkehr auf den Lagerstrassen ist es unbedingt erforderlich, dass sämtliche Fuhrwerke innerhalb des Lagerbereiches scharf rechts fahren. Widrigenfalls sind die Gespannführer unverzüglich zur Meldung zu bringen. Für etwa entstehende Schäden bei Nichteinhaltung dieser Anordnung werden die Schuldigen haftbar gemacht. Die $\frac{7}{4}$ -Angehörigen, Zivilarbeiter und Häftlinge sind, - soweit sie mit Gespannen umgehen, - eingehend hierüber zu belehren.

7. Verlust von Lagerausweisen.

In letzter Zeit ist es des Öfteren vorgekommen, dass Lagerausweise von $\frac{7}{4}$ -Angehörigen und Zivilarbeitern verloren gingen. Da dieses eine Begünstigung der Flucht von Häftlingen bedeutet, werden die Verlierer mit den strengsten Strafen zur Rechenschaft gezogen. Sämtliche $\frac{7}{4}$ -Angehörigen und Zivilarbeiter sind durch die Einheitsführer bzw. Bauleitung entsprechend zu belehren. Vollzugsmeldung bis zum 15.6.42 an die Kommandantur.

T.

- 3 -

Continued

- 3 -

Zweitausfertigungen von Lagerausweisen sind mit dem Vermerk "Zweitausfertigung" - der mit Dienstsiegel und Unterschrift der Kommandantur versehen sein muss - zu kennzeichnen. Personen, die mit einem für ungültig erklärten Ausweis im Lagerbereich angetroffen werden, sind festzunehmen und unverzüglich der Politischen Abteilung vorzuführen.

8. Drahthindernis um das KGL.

Mit sofortiger Wirkung wird das Drahthindernis um das Kriegsgefangenenlager elektrisch geladen. Die Bauleitung hat dafür Sorge zu tragen, dass sämtliche Zivilarbeiter unverzüglich hiervon benachrichtigt werden.

9. Fahrt zur H-Hütte in Porombka.

Ab sofort fährt der LKW zur H-Hütte in Porombka jeden Sonntag um 14.00 Uhr.

10. Verloren - gefunden.

Am 23.5.42 wurde innerhalb des Lagerbereiches eine lederne Geldbörse mit RM 10.00 und 1 1/2 Zloty Inhalt verloren. Bei Auffindung derselben ist der Kommandant sofort Meldung zu erstatten.

Am 1.6.42 wurde im Schutzhaftlager, in der Dienststelle des Erkennungsdienstes, ein Schlüsselbund mit 8 Schlüsseln gefunden. Der Verlierer kann diese auf der Kommandantur abholen.

gez. H B G

H-Sturmchef und Kommandant.

F.d.R.

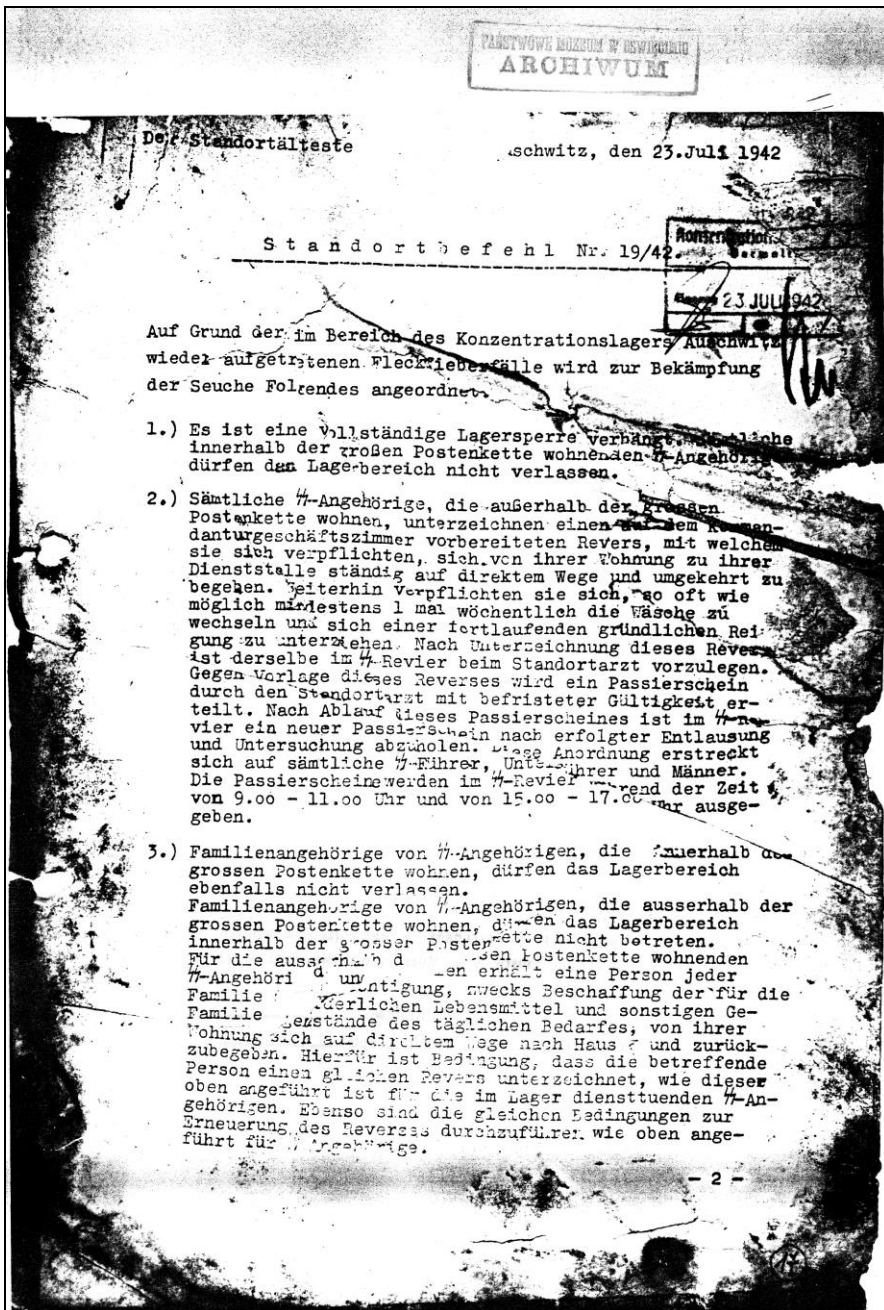
a.B.i.V.

H-Obersturmchef u. Adjutant.

Verteiler:

2 Stück an H-W.V.H.A.	je 1 Stück an:
6 Stück an H-T-Stuba.	H-Revier, HWL, DAW, Funkst.
7 Stück an Verwaltung	Fernschreibstelle
3 Stück an Ablage	Telefonvermittlung
2 Stück an Bauleitung	H-Kantingemeinschaft
2 Stück an 9./H-T-Stuba	Fahrbereitschaft
2 Stück an Polit.Abtlg.	Arbeitseinsatz KL
1 Stück an Schutzhaftlager	Arbeitseinsatz FKL
1 Stück an FKL	Abteilung VI
1 Stück an Gerichtsoffizier	Personalabteilung.

Continued



Document 7: Garrison Order No. 19/42 of 23 July 1942. Source: APMO D-Aul-1, pp. 17-19 (also RGVA 501-1-66, p. 219). Transcript in Frei et al., pp. 155-157.

- 2 -

- 4.) Familienangehörige von H-Angehörigen, die in Auschwitz zum Besuch weilen und sich innerhalb der grossen Postenkette befinden, unterliegen den gleichen Bestimmungen wie die hier ansässigen H-Angehörigen, d.h.: sie dürfen das Lagerbereich zunächst nicht verlassen. Die zum Besuch weilenden Familienangehörigen von H-Angehörigen ausserhalb der grossen Postenkette dürfen das Interessengebiet Auschwitz unter Zurücklassung ihrer Heimatadresse im H-Revier alsbald zu verlassen und ihre Heimat zurückreisen.
- 5.) Für sämtliche H-Angehörige, Führer, Untergebene und Männer ist eine sofortige Urlaubssperre angeordnet.
- 6.) Dienstreisen können nur dann durchgeführt werden, wenn die zur Dienstreise anzuziehenden Kleidungsstücke mindestens 36 Stunden vor Beginn der Dienstreise im H-Revier an einer besonders bezeichneten Stelle abgegeben werden und derjenige, welcher die Dienstreise ausführt, vor Antritt derselben im Revier gebadet und entlauset wird und sich vom H-Revier aus direkt auf die Dienstreise begibt.
- 7.) Auswärtige Besuche für Dienststellen sind zu vermeiden oder, wenn dringend, im Haus der Waffen-H abzufertigen. Im Fall dürfen Besucher, die dienstlich hier zu tun haben, in den Zimmern der Dienststellenleiter (Kommandant, Verwaltungsführer, Bauleiter, Ständewart) und auch im Bereich des H.W.L. usw.) empfangen werden. Sie haben das Lager des H.W.L. usw. direktem Wege ohne Aufenthalt wieder zu verlassen.
- 8.) Die bei der Bauleitung beschäftigten Zivilarbeiter dürfen das Lager zwecks Arbeitens auf den in Frage kommenden Baustellen nur an den Kontrollposten des Gemeinschafts-lagers Hütta-Lenz verlassen und wieder betreten. Sie dürfen ausschliesslich in geschlossener Formation und in Begleitung von H-Angehörigen, die von der Bauleitung zur Begleitung dieser Arbeitstrupps zu stellen sind.
- 9.) Entlassung und Überstellung von Häftlingen nach anderen Lagern müssen bis zur Aufhebung der Sperre zurückgestellt werden.
- 10.) Familiensprechstunde durch den Arzt findet ab sofort Dienstags und Freitags, 15.00 Uhr, in der Lagerschule an der Sola statt.
- 11.) Die für den Verkehr mit Dienststellen ausserhalb des Lagers tätigen H-Angehörigen, wie Lebensmittel- und sonstige Transporte von und nach Auschwitz, Postenpässe in Auschwitz, oder H-Angehörigen, die mit Eisenbahn, Zollbehörden usw. fortlaufend in Kontakt sind, sind auf das nächste H-Revier zu verlegen. Die ausschliessliche Befugnis in Frage kommt.

Continued

- 3 -

sich durch Unterzeichnung eines entsprechenden Reverses in der gleichen Form, wie in Ziffer 2 angeführt den dafür erlassenen Sonderbestimmungen und erhalten gegen Unterzeichnung des Reverses den oben genannten verfristeten Passierschein. Sie haben sich in bestimmten Zeitabständen dem Arzt zur Kontrolle ihres Gesundheitszustandes vorzustellen. Die in Frage kommenden Dienststellenleiter haben die Angehörigen eine Bescheinigung auszuhandigen, dass ihre Tätigkeit mit Bezug auf die ausserhalb des Lagers auszuübenden Dienstobliegenheiten von unumgänglich lebenswichtiger Bedeutung für das Konzentrationslager Auschwitz ist. Als Dienststellenleiter sind insoweit nur zu betrachten: die Chefs der Abteilungen Ia, II, III, IV, V, Bauleitung, DAW, HWL, Kommando Zeppelin, Landwirtschaft und der Führer des 7-T-Sturmabannes. Die bisher am 21. und 22. Juli 1942 durch den Standortarzt ausgegebenen Passierscheine verlieren mit der oben angeführten Neuregelung ihre Gültigkeit.

Der Standortälteste:

gez. H 8 B

7-Obersturmbannführer u. Kommandant

F.d.R.:

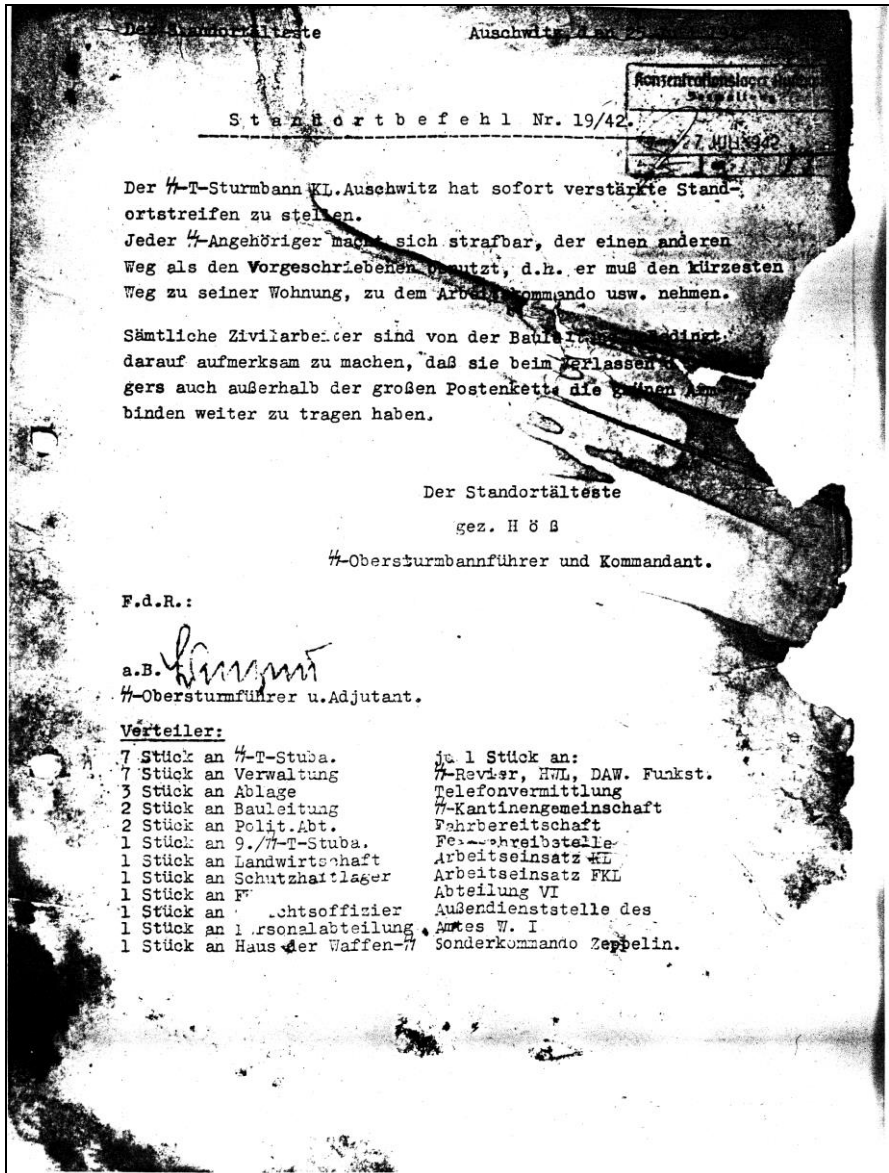
i.v.

7-Hauptsturmführer und Stabsführer.

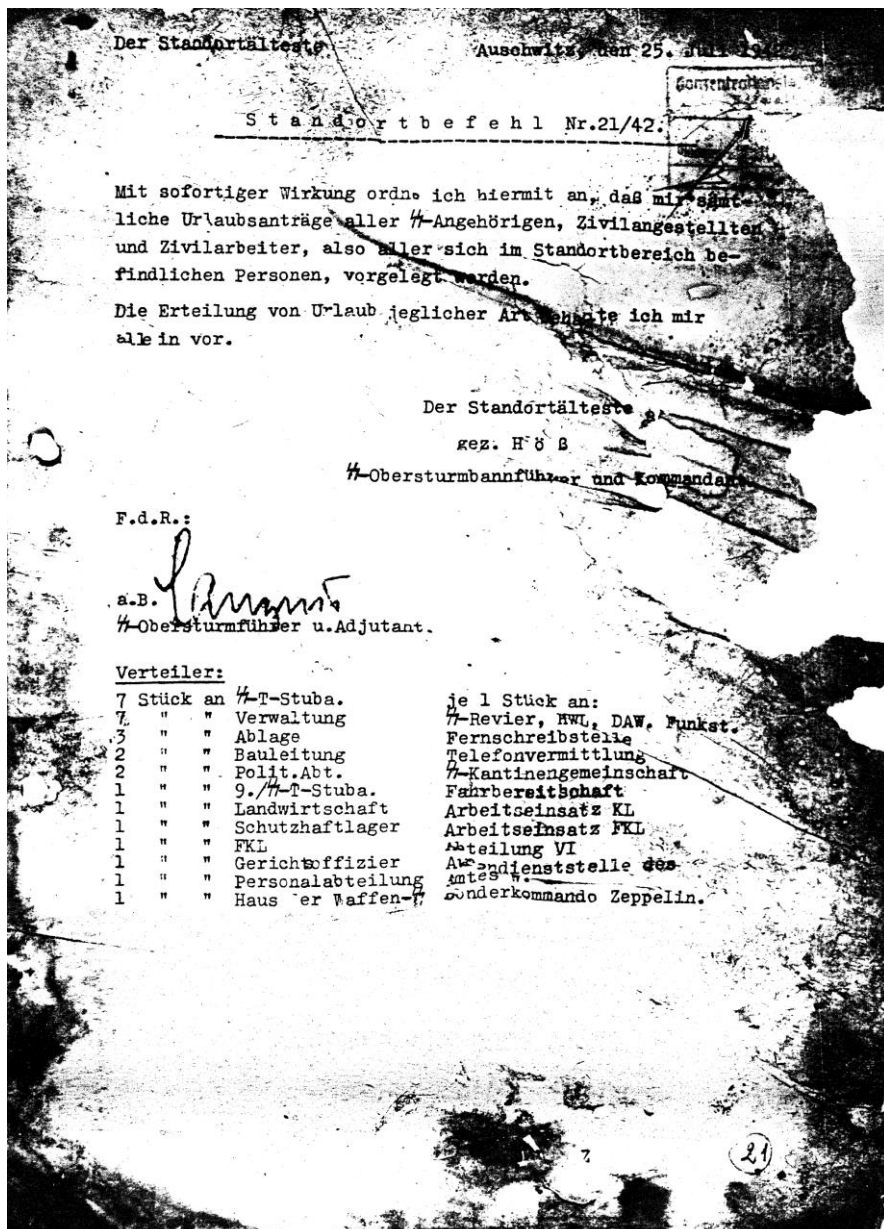
Verteiler:

7 Stück an	7-T-Stuba.	je 1 Stück an:
7 "	Verwaltung	7-Revier, HWL, DAW, Funkst.
3 "	" Ablage	Fernschreibstelle
2 "	Bauleitung	Telefonvermittlung
2 "	Polit. Abt.	7-Kantinengemeinschaft
1 "	9. 7-T-Stuba.	Fahrbereitschaft
1 "	Landwirtschaft	Arbeitseinsatz KL
1 "	Schutzhaftlager	Arbeitseinsatz FKL
1 "	FKL	Abteilung VI
1 "	Gerichtsoffizier	Außendienststelle des
1 "	Personalabteilung	Amtes W. I.
1 "	Haus der Häftlinge	Sonderkommando Zeppelin.

Continued



Document 8: Garrison Order No. 19[a]/42 of 25 July 1942. Source: APMO D-Aul-1, p. 20. Transcript in Frei et al., p. 157.



Document 9: Garrison Order No. 21/42 of 25 July 1942. Source: APMO D-Aul-1, p. 21. Transcript in Frei et al., p. 157.

<u>Odpis częściowy</u> 120	
Konzentrationslager Auschwitz Kommandantur	Auschwitz, den 4. August 1942.
<u>Kommandantur-Befehl Nr. 13/42</u>	
<u>1. Belobigung.</u>	
<p>Ich spreche dem SS-Unterscharführer Franz Baumgartner, Kommandanturstab Abteilung III, meine besondere Anerkennung aus. Baumgartner fand vor einigen Tagen in der Müllgrube am alten Theater einen Umschlag mit 4 Scheinen a 100.- RM gleich 400.- RM und lieferte diesen Fund, wie es an sich einer selbstverständlichen SS-Auffassung entspricht, bei der Kommandantur ab. Ich nehme daher Veranlassung, dieses vorbildliche Verhalten des B. allen SS-Angehörigen des Konzentrationslagers Auschwitz als Beispiel voranzustellen.</p>	
<u>2. Schutzhundestaffel.</u>	
<p>Mit sofortiger Wirkung wird der nach hier kommandierte Hauptwachmeister der Schutzpolizei Josef Baileer mit der Führung der Schutzhundestaffel beauftragt und ist somit für die Ausbildung und den Einsatz der Schutzhundestaffelführer verantwortlich. Es wird darauf hingewiesen, dass es ausser den Schutzhundeführern für jedermann verboten ist, die Hunde anzufassen oder in irgendeiner Weise zu beeinflussen.</p>	
<u>9. Kontrolle der Aussenkommandos.</u>	
<p>Die Kompanien und Einheiten, einschl. der Abt. Landwirtschaft haben ihre Kommandoführer eingehend zu belehren, dass bei Kontrollen der Arbeitskommandos durch Führer oder Kontrollunterführer durch die Kommandoführer sofort und unaufgefordert der sich im Besitz des Kommandoführers befindliche Kommandozeptel vorgezeigt, wird zwecks Eintragung der durchgeführten Kontrolle. Weiterhin sind die Kommandoführer darüber zu belehren, dass sie bei den Posten der Arbeitstrupps fortlaufend genauestens zu hinterlassen haben, wo sie sich befinden, damit es nicht erforderlich ist, dass die Kontrollorgane zum Teil sich auf mühevollen Suche begeben müssen, um die jeweiligen Kommandoführer aufzufinden.</p>	
<p>Die Kommandantur wird Kommandoführer, die zukünftig nach diesen Vor-</p>	

Document 10: Headquarters Order 13/42 of 4 August 1942. Transcript of Points 1, 2, 9 and 10 of the order by Polish investigative judge Jan Sehn. Source: AGK NTN-99, pp. 120f. Transcript in Frei et al., pp. 158, 160.

-2-

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nicht handeln ebenso wie die betreffenden Einheitsführer zur Rechenschaft ziehen.

10. Fotografieren von Exekutionen.

Auszug aus dem Verordnungsblatt der Waffen-SS vom 15 Juli 1942 Ziff. 246.

Das Fotografieren von Exekutionen in und ausserhalb des Reichsgebietes ist verboten.

Es ist auch verboten, Nichtangehörige der Waffen-SS zum Fotografieren von Exekutionen zu veranlassen.

Die Erlaubnis zur Herstellung von Aufnahmen für dienstliche Zwecke kann nur durch die Leiter der Staatspolizei/leit/stellen erteilt werden.

Gegebenenfalls sind bisher hergestellte Aufnahmen einzuziehen und zu vernichten.

Kdo. d.W.-SS /Ia

gez. H ü s s

SS-Obersturmbannführer und Kommandant.

Z oryginalem zgodny

Stefan Gregorz Sledczy
Jan Selm

Continued

Konzentrationslager Auschwitz
Kommandantur

Auschwitz, den 12. August 1942

Sonderbefehl.

Ein heute mit leichten Vergiftungserscheinungen durch Blausäure aufgetretener Krankheitsfall gibt Veranlassung, allen an Vergasungen Beteiligten und allen übrigen H- Angehörigen bekanntzugeben, daß insbesondere beim Öffnen der vergasteten Räume von H- Angehörigen ohne Maske wenigstens 5 Stunden hindurch ein Abstand von 15 Metern von der Kammer gewahrt werden muß. Hierbei ist besonders auf die Windrichtung zu achten.

Das jetzt verwendete Gas enthält weniger beigesetzte Geruchstoffe und ist daher besonders gefährlich. Der H- Standortarzt Auschwitz lehnt die Verantwortung für eintretende Unglücksfälle in den Fällen ab, bei denen von H- Angehörigen diese Richtlinien nicht eingehalten werden.

gez.: H Ü B

H- Obersturmbannführer und Kommandant.

F.d.R.:

H- Hauptsturmführer und Adjutant.

Verteiler:

7 Stück an H-T-Stuba.	je 1 Stück an:
7 " " Verwaltung	$\text{H-Revier, HWL, DAW, Funkst.}$
3 " " Ablage	Fernschreibstelle
2 " " Bauleitung	Telefonvermittlung
2 " " Polit. Abt.	$\text{H-Kantinengemeinschaft}$
1 " " 9. H-T-Stuba.	Fahrbereitschaft
1 " " Landwirtschaft	Arbeitseinsatz KL
1 " " Reitstall	Arbeitseinsatz FKL
1 " " Schutzhaftlager	Abteilung VI
1 " " FKL	Außendienststelle des
1 " " Gericht soffizier	Amtes W.I.
1 " " Personalabteilung	Sonderkommando Zeppelin.
1 " " Haus der Waffen- H-	

Standortälteste. Auschwitz, -

Standardbefehl Nr. 23/42.

Nachstehend wird eine Bekanntmachung über die Vornahme einer
Schweinezählung am 3. September 1942 zur Kenntnisnahme und
äußersten Beachtung bekanntgegeben:

Bekanntmachung
über die Vornahme einer
Schweinezählung am 3. September 1942.

Auf Anordnung des Herrn Reichsministers für Ernährung und
Landwirtschaft findet am 3. September 1942 im gesamten Reichs-
gebiet eine Schweinezählung statt.

Die Ergebnisse dieser Zählung werden als Unterlagen für die
Maßnahmen zur Sicherung der Volksernährung gebraucht und
dienen damit wichtigen kriegswirtschaftlichen Zwecken. Vieh-
halter, die falsche oder unvollständige Angaben machen,
haben nach Maßgabe der bestehenden gesetzlichen Bestimmungen
eine strenge Bestrafung zu gewärtigen.

In jeder viehbesitzenden Haushaltung muß am Tage der Zählung
(3. September 1942) eine Person anwesend sein, die dem Zähler
die verlangten Auskünfte erteilen kann. Zu diesem Zweck hat
sich der Viehhalter oder sein Stellvertreter genau über den
Viehbestand zu unterrichten. Falls eine viehbesitzende Haus-
haltung am Tage der Zählung nicht aufgesucht sein sollte,
ist der Haushaltungsvorstand verpflichtet, entweder persön-
lich oder durch einen von ihm Beauftragten sogleich am
nächsten Tage (4. September 1942) die Angaben zur Zählung bei
dem Bürgermeister zu machen.

Auschwitz, den 24. August 1942

Der Bürgermeister

Im Auftrage gez.: Unterschrift
Stadtoberinspektor.

Der Standortälteste
gez.: H. B.

Hauptsturmbannführer und Kommandant.

F.d.R.: *[Signature]*

Hauptsturmbannführer und Adjutant.

Verteiler:

7 Stück an Verwaltung	je 1 Stück an:
7 " " 7-T-Stuba.	7-Revier, H.M., DAW. Funkst.
3 " " Ablage	Fernschreibstelle
2 " " Bauleitung	Telefonvermittlung
2 " " Polit. Abt.	7-Kantinen-gemeinschaft
1 " " Landwirtschaft	Fahrbereitschaft
1 " " S. 7-T-Stuba.	Arbeitseinsatz KL. u. FKL.
1 " " Reitstall	Abteilung VI.
1 " " Schutzhaftlager	Außendienststelle des
1 " " FKL.	Amtes 7. I
1 " " Haus der Waffen-7-SS	SS-Unterkommando Zeppelin.

(22)

Document 12: Garrison Order No. 23/42 of 24 August 1942. Source: APMO D-Aul-1, p. 22. Transcript in Frei et al., p. 167.

Standortälteste Auschwitz, den 10. September 42.

Standortbefehl Nr. 24/42.

Ab sofort wird die Familiensprechstunde des Familienrates bis auf weiteres jeden Dienstag und Freitag um 15.00 Uhr, in einem Zimmer im Haus Nr. 40 abgehalten.

Der Standortälteste
gez. H. S. S.
H-Obersturmbannführer und Kommandant.

F.d.R.:

a.B.i.V.
H-Untersturmführer und Adjutant.

Verteiler:

7 Stück an	Verwaltung	je 1 Stück an:
7 "	H-T-Stuba.	H-Revier, HWL. DAW. Funkst.
3 "	Ablage	Fernschreibstelle
2 "	Bauleitung	Telefonvermittlung
2 "	Polit. Abt.	H-Kantinengemeinschaft
2 "	Landwirtschaft	Fahrbereitschaft
1 "	9./H-T-Stuba.	Arbeitseinsatz KL
1 "	Reitstall	Arbeitseinsatz FKL
1 "	Schutzhaftlager	Abteilung VI, Abt. W.u.G.,
1 "	FKL	Außendienststelle des
1 "	Gerichtsoffizier Amtes W.I.,	Sonderk. Zeppelin,
1 "	Personalabteilung Haus der Waffen-H	

(23)

Document 13: Garrison Order No. 24/42 of 10 September 1942. Source: APMO D-Auf-1, p. 23. Transcript in Frei et al., p. 170.

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Auschwitz, den 29. September 1942

Bftgb.Nr. 14136 42/Wei/Verw. 1/00

Hausverfügung Nr. 53

Bei einer am 29. September um 14,30 Uhr stattgefundenen unvorhergesehenen Besichtigung der Unterkünfte der Dienststelle durch den Unterfertigten, wurde eine Anzahl von W-Angehörigen auf ihren Zimmern und auch schlafend angetroffen.

Es ist höchst unsoldatisch und den anderen Kameraden, die einwandfrei ihren Dienst versehen, gegenüber unkameradschaftlich, diese Dienstauffassung an den Tag zu legen.

Ich behalte mir vor, jeden W-Angehörigen der in Zukunft seinen Dienst nicht voll und ganz versieht und zu spät zum Dienst erscheint, auf das strengste zu bestrafen.

Um in Zukunft derlei Vorkommnisse hintanzuhalten, beauftrage ich den W-Hecha. W i c h m a n n mit der vorläufigen Wahrnehmung der Geschäfte eines Stabscheführers.

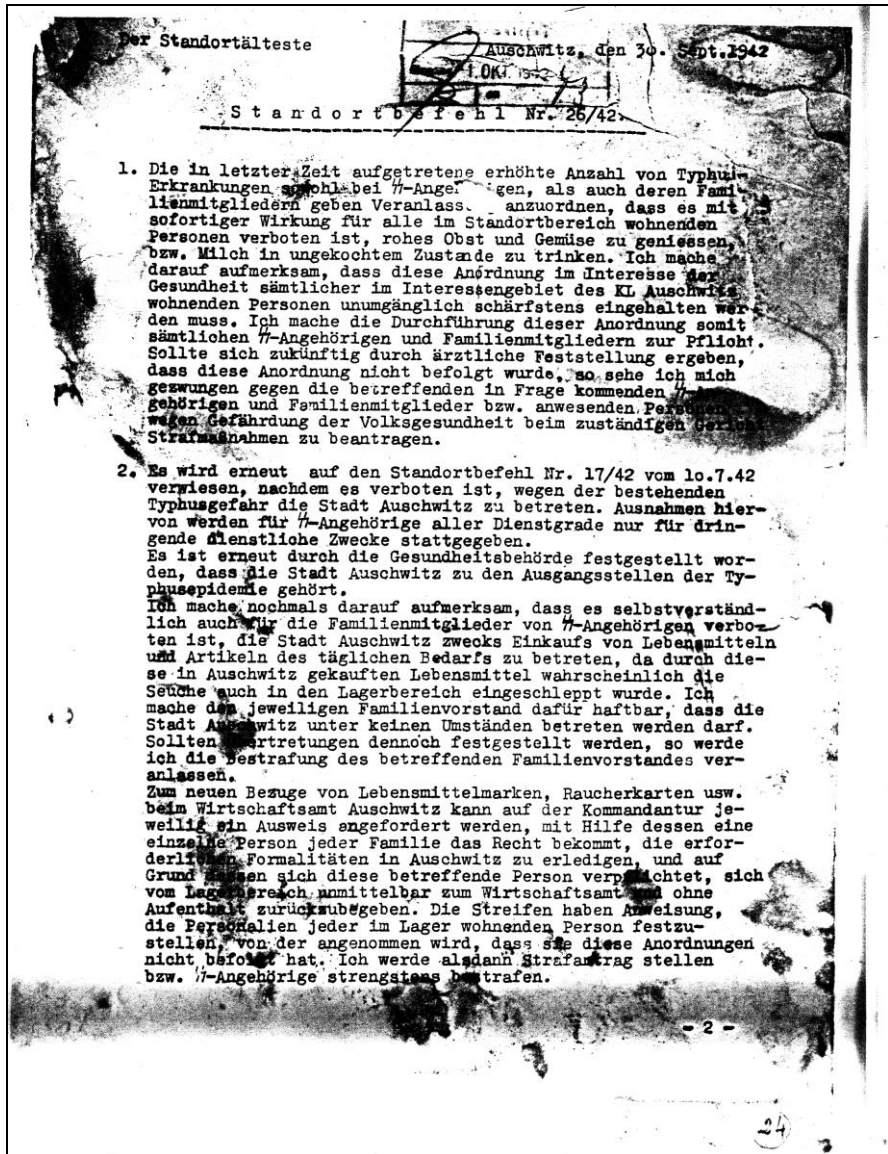
Sämtliche Unterführer und Männer haben den Anordnungen des Beauftragten Stabscheführers Folge zu leisten und seinen Befehlen zu gehorchen.

Eine besondere Dienstanweisung ergeht noch.

Der Leiter der Zentralabteilung
der Waffen- und Polizei Auschwitz

W-Hauptsturmführer

Wielar



Document 15: Garrison Order No. 26/42 of 30 September 1942. Source: APMO D-Aul-1, pp. 24f. Transcript in Frei et al., pp. 181f.

Diejenigen H-Familienangehörigen, die im Lagerbereich wohnen und bis in die letzte Zeit hinein in Auschwitz Lebensmittel einkaufen und in deren Familien andererseits tatsächlich Typhuskrankheiten aufgetreten sind, werden ersucht, unverzüglich die Bezugsquellen, bei denen sie eingekauft haben, über der Kommandantur zu melden. Dadurch kann zur Erfassung des Seuchenverbreiters ein wesentlicher Beitrag geliefert werden.

Der Standortälteste

gez. H 8 8

H-Obersturmbannführer u. Kommandant.

R.-

H.B.

Hauptsturmführer und Adjutant.

Verteiler:

7 Stück an Verwaltung
8 " " H-T-Stuba.
3 " " Ablage
2 " " Hausleitung
2 " " Polit.Abt.
2 " " Landwirtschaft
2 " " Schutzhaftlager

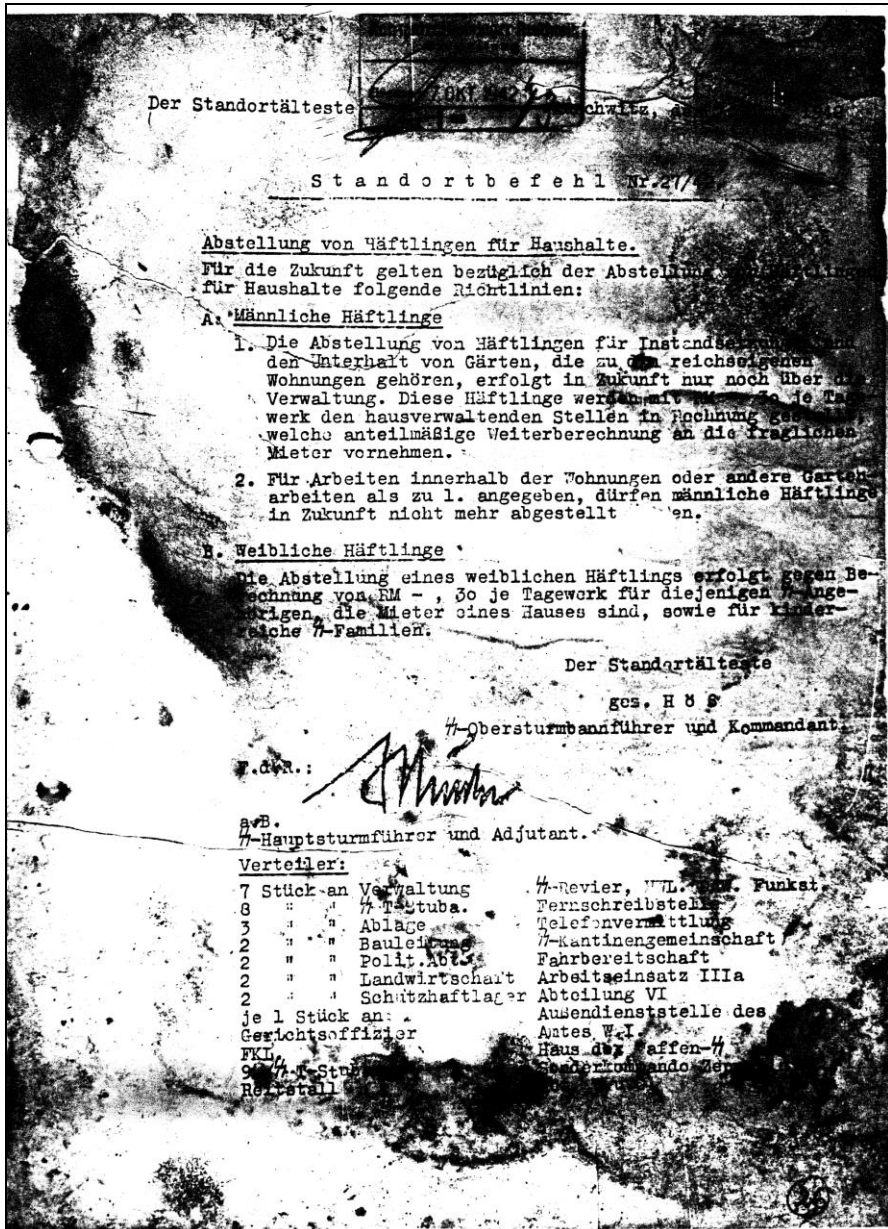
1 Stück an:
Richtsoffizier

H-T-Stuba.

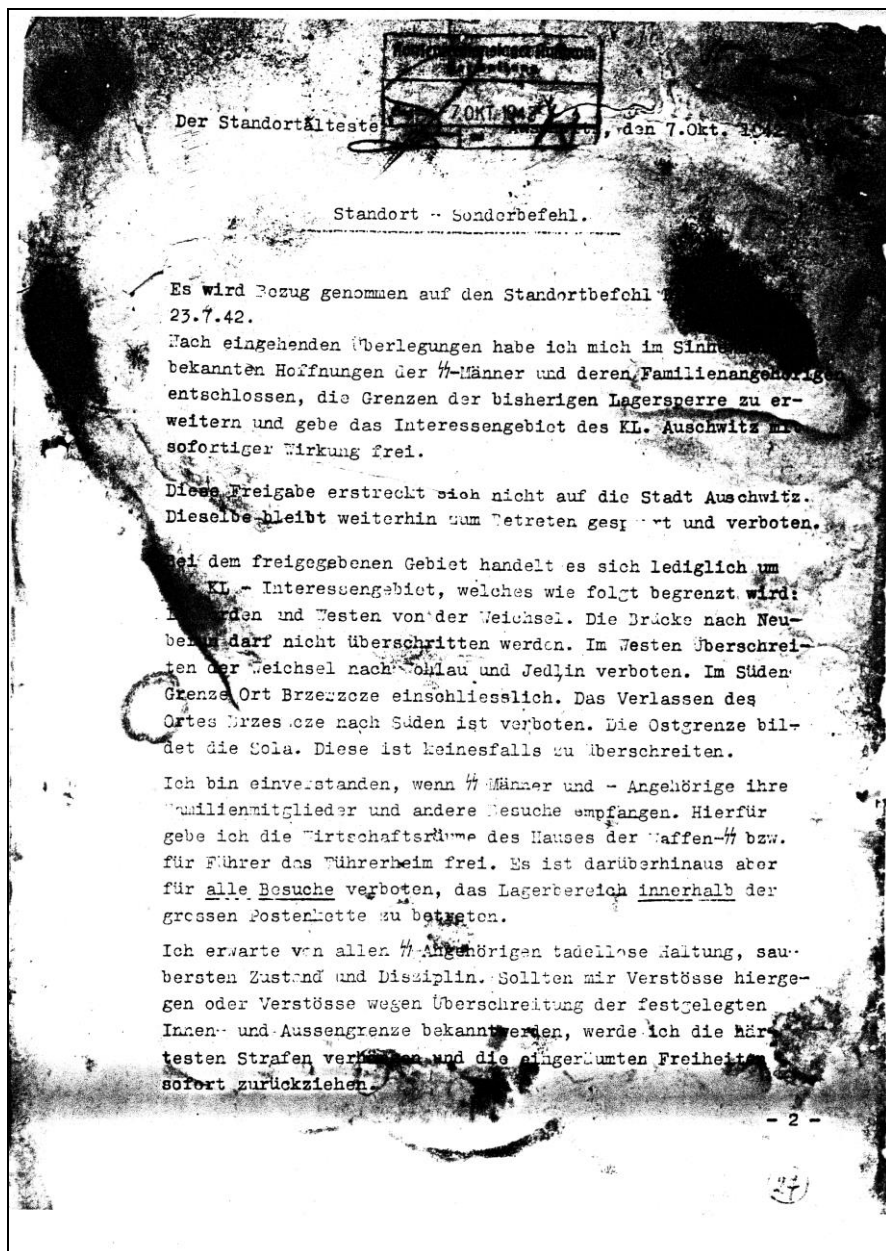
H-Revier, HWL. DAW. Funkst.
Fernschreiber
Telefonvermittlung
H-Kantinengemeinschaft
Fahrbereitschaft
Arbeitseinsatz
Abteilung VI
Außendienststelle des
Amtes V.I.
Haus der Waffen-H
Sonderkommando Zeppelin,
allen Familienangehörigen des
Standortes Auschwitz.

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Continued



Document 16: Garrison Order No. 27/42 of 7 October 1942. Source: APMO D-Aul-1, p. 26. Transcript in Frei et al., p. 183.



Document 17: Special garrison order of 7 October 1942. Source: APMO D-Aul-1, pp. 27f. Transcript in Frei et al., p. 184.

weiteren und sonstigen Vorschriften des Standorts
Nr. 19/42 kleben grundsätzlich bestehen und
weiterhin genauestens zu befolgen.

Der Standortälteste

gez. H 8 8

H-Obersturmbannführer und Kommandant

F.d.R.:

a.B.

H-Hauptsturmführer und Adjutant.

Verteiler:

7 Stück an Verwaltung	H-Revier, HWL. DAW. Funkst.
8 " " H-T-Stuba.	Fernschreibstelle
3 " " Ablage	Telefonvermittlung
2 " " Lauleitung	H-Kantinengemeinschaft
2 " " Polit.Abt.	Fahrbereitschaft
2 " " Landwirtschaft	Arbeitseinsatz IIIa
2 " " Schutzhaftlager	Abteilung VI
je 1 Stück an:	Maus der Waffen-H
Gerichtsoffizier	Außendienststelle des
F.L.	Amtes W.I.
9./H-T-Stuba.	Sonderkommando Zeppelin
Reitstall	Abt. W.u.G.

Continued

Der Standortälteste.

Auschwitz, den 10. Oktober 1942.

Standortbefehl Nr. 28/42.

1. In Anbetracht der immer mehr auftretenden Infektionskrankheiten wird ab Montag, den 12.10.1942 der Schulbetrieb geschlossen.
2. Um einer Ausbreitung der Typhus-Erkrankungen vorzubeugen, wird mit sofortiger Wirkung angeordnet:
 1. Sämtliche Kompanien holen sich in $\frac{1}{2}$ -Revier (Apothek) ausreichende Mengen von Desinfektionsmitteln, die nach näherer Anweisung des Truppenarztes anzuwenden sind. Gefässe sind mitzunehmen.
 2. In sämtlichen Fourrieräumen, Mannschaftsstuben und auf sämtlichen Latrinen sind sofort Waschbecken mit Desinfektionslösungen aufzustellen.
 3. Die Latrinen sind täglich 3 mal mit Chlorkalk zu bestreuen, die Absotzitze sind nach jeder Benützung mit Desinfektionslösung abzubürsten.
 4. Die gesamte Wäsche und Uniformstücke einschließlich Bettwäsche (Bettstöße und Decken), sowie die Essgeschirre ruhrkranker $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehöriger sind sofort in eine 5%-ige Sagrotanlösung zu bringen und verbleiben in dieser Lösung 12 Stunden.
 5. Die Kompanien stellen immediately Kranke ab, die die Durchführung einer regelmäßigen Händedesinfektion nach jeder Notdurft und vor jeder Mahlzeit überwachen.
 6. Der Truppenarzt meldet den Kompanien die an Typhus erkrankten $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen. Nach Eingang dieser Meldung sind die Stubenkommeraden sofort geschlossen für 3 Wochen in Quarantäne zu legen, das heißt, die Stuben, aus denen ein Typhuskranker gemeldet wurde, sind von den übrigen $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen streng zu isolieren, dürfen am Wachdienst nicht teilnehmen, nehmen ihre Mahlzeiten geschlossen auf der Stube ein. Ihre Essgeschirre sind nach der Benützung in 5%-ige Sagrotanlösung zu bringen und dann getrennt von den übrigen Geschirren auszukochen, zu reinigen und aufzubewahren.
 7. Die in Quarantäne liegenden $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen können geschlossen für sich Exerzirdienst usw. durchführen, dürfen dabei aber mit $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen anderer Stubengemeinschaften nicht zusammenkommen.
 8. Jeder Durchfallkranker ist sofort dem Truppenarzt zu melden und vorzustellen.
 9. Diese Anordnungen gelten sinngemäß auch für die Aufseherinnen.
 10. Im übrigen wird auf die Anordnungen des Standortbefehls Nr. 26/42 verwiesen.

Der Standortälteste

Auschwitz, den 13. Okt. 1942.

Standortbefehl Nr.29/42.

1. Wegen der herrschenden grossen Typhusgefahr wird angeordnet, dass der mit Standort-Sonderbefehl vom 7.10.1942 erlassene Empfang von Familienangehörigen und Besuchen, zur Regelung von wichtigen Angelegenheiten nur auf die dringendsten Fälle und auf kürzeste Zeit zu beschränken ist.

Den hier wohnenden und auf längere Zeit zu Besuch sich aufhaltenden Familienangehörigen wird dringend anempfohlen, sich, - sowie die Kinder - gegen Typhus impfen zu lassen.

2. Die Zivilangestellten und -Arbeiter dürfen das Lager nur durch die Hauptwache und durch den Ein- und Ausgang beim Gemeinschaftslager betreten. Das Lager Birkenau darf ebenfalls nur durch die Hauptwache betreten werden. Andere Durchgänge für Zivilangestellte und Arbeiter sind strengstens verboten. Wer sich ausserhalb der Schlagbäume mehr als 10 Meter der Postenkette nähert, setzt sich der Gefahr aus, beschossen zu werden.

Der Standortälteste
i.V. gez. Aumeier
Hauptsturmführer.

F.d.R.:

a.H.i.V.

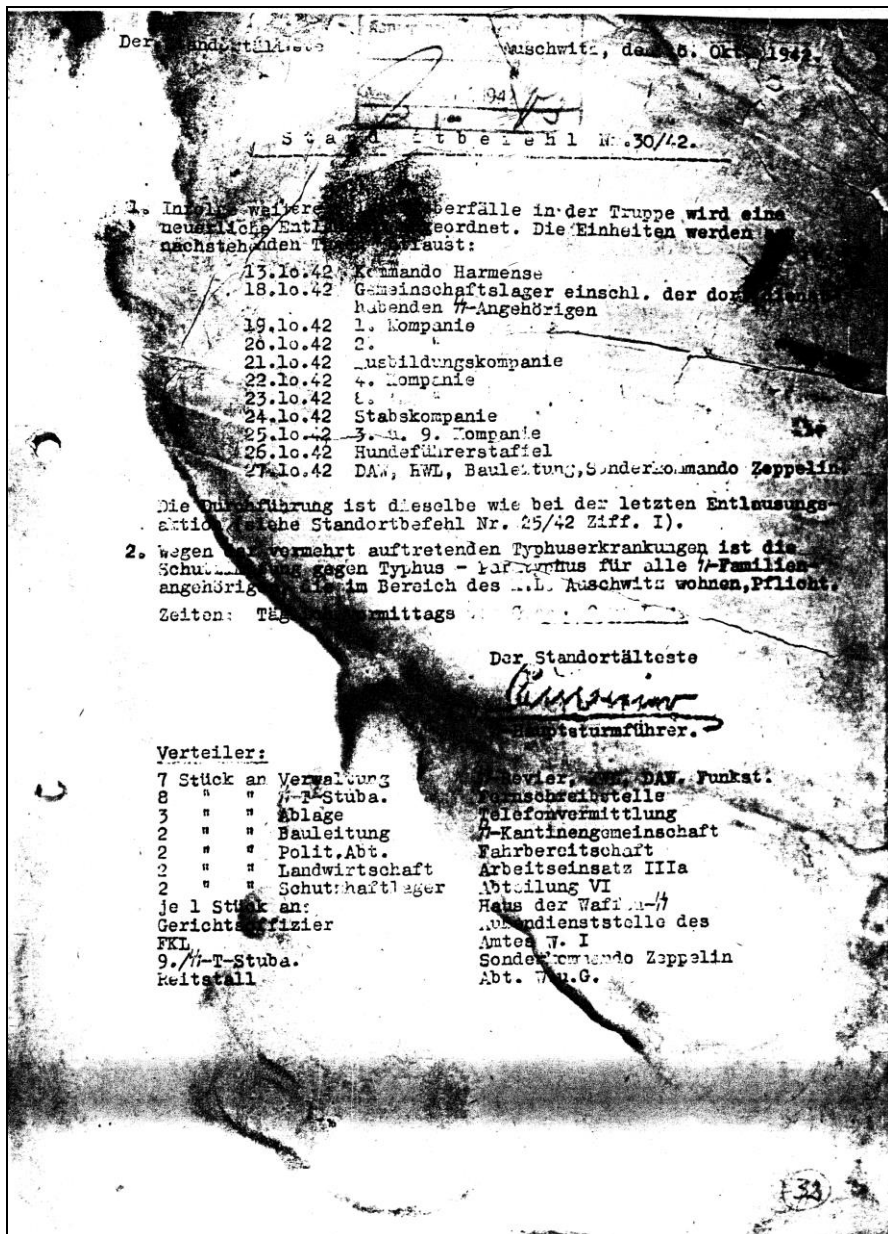
Hauptsturmführer und Adjutant.

Verteiler:

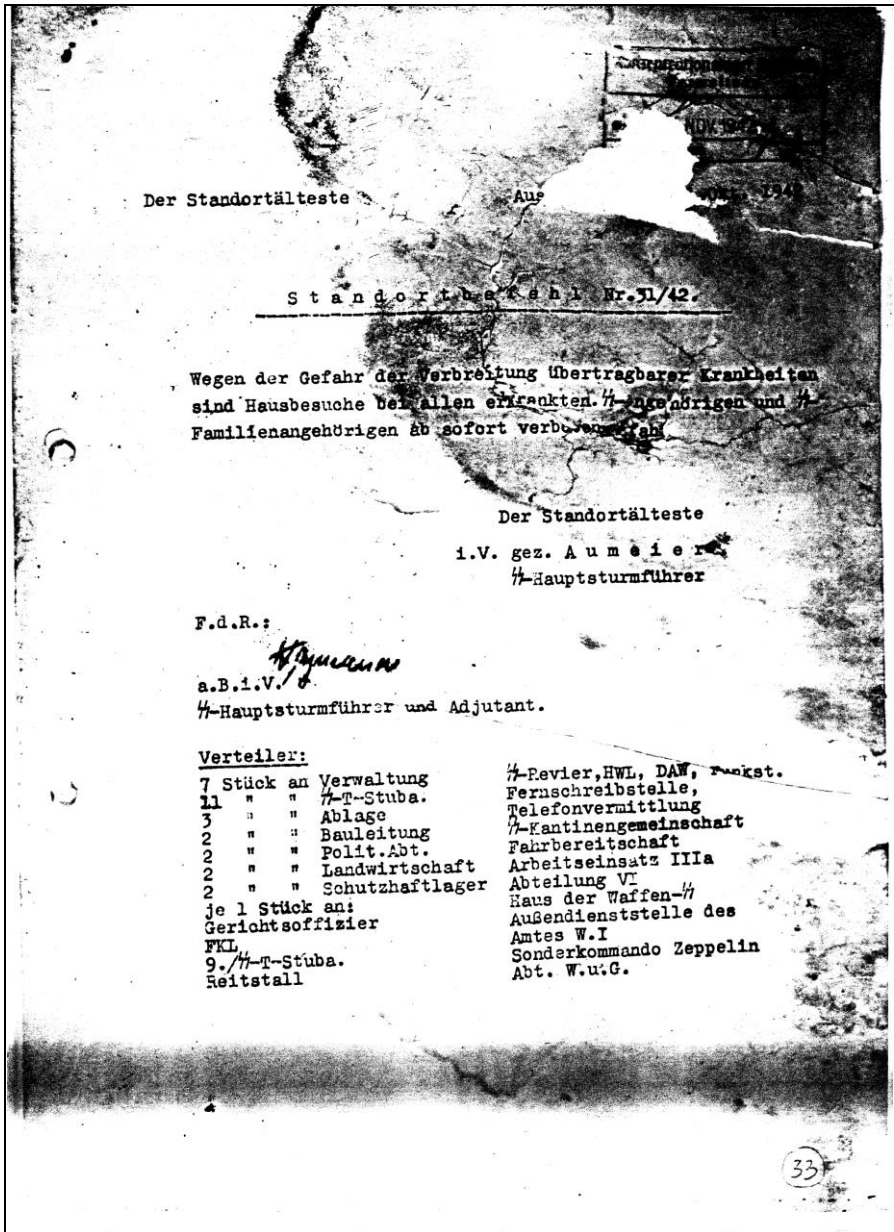
7 Stück an Verwaltung
8 " " H-T-Stuba.
3 " " Ablage
2 " " Bauleitung
2 " " Polit.Abtteilung
2 " " Landwirtschaft
2 " " Schutzhaftlager

je 1 Stück an:
Gerichtsoffizier
FKL
9./H-T-Stuba.
Reitstall

H-Revier, HWL. DAW. Funkst.
Fernschreibstelle
Telefonvermittlung
H-Kantinengemeinschaft
Fahrbereitschaft
Arbeitseinsatz IIIa
Abteilung VI
Haus der Taffen-H
Außendienststelle des
Amtes W.I
Sonderkommando Zeppelin
Abt W.u.G.



Document 20: Garrison Order No. 30/42 of 15 October 1942. Source: APMO D-Aul-1, p. 32. Transcript in Frei et al., p. 189.



Document 21: Garrison Order No. 31/42 of 31 October 1942. Source: APMO D-Aul-1, pp. 33f. (two copies). Transcript in Frei et al., p. 192.

Der Standortälteste.

Auschwitz, den 5. Dez. 1942.

Standortbefehl Nr. 34/42.

Infolge Abänderung der Grenzen des Interessengebietes KL.
Auschwitz wird der Standortsonderbefehl vom 7.10.42. wie folgt
abgeändert:

1. Die Masernenstrasse Baisko - Auschwitz ist in Richtung Auschwitz nur bis zur Lederfabrik freigegeben.
2. Die Bahnstassestrasse darf nicht zu Spaziergängen benutzt werden.
3. Der Aufenthalt des Fremdenheimes ist verboten.
4. Der Aufenthalt in und vor dem Bahnhof ist untersagt.
Das Haus der Waffen-SS kann nach wie vor von allen SS-Angehörigen besucht werden.
Es wird jedoch nochmals darauf hingewiesen, dass das Betreten der Stadt Auschwitz strengstens verboten ist.

Der Standortälteste

i.V. gez. Aumeier

SS-Hauptsturmführer.

F.d.R.:

a.B.i.V.

SS-Untersturmführer und Adjutant.

Verteiler:

7	Stück an Verwaltung,	SS-Revier, H.L., DA7., Funkstelle,
14	" " SS-T-Stabs.,	Fernschreibstelle,
3	" " Ablage,	Telefonvermittlung,
2	" " Bauleitung,	Fahrbereitschaft,
2	" " Pol.Abt.,	Abt. IIIA,
-	" " Landwirtschaft,	Abt. VI,
2	" " Schutzhaftlager,	Haus der Waffen-SS,
je 1	" " am Gerichts-SS,	Aussendienststelle des Amtes W. I.,
	fürer,	Sonderkommando Zepplin,
	SS-T-Stabs.,	Abt. W. u. G.,
	Reitstall,	
	FKL.,	

Abschriftiv.d.Abschrift

Der W-Standortarzt
A u s c h w i t z

Auschwitz, den 10.12.43.

Betreff: Entwesung von Baracken
Bezug : Meldung des W-Oscha. Klehr
Anlagen: keine

An den

Leiter der Bauinspektion
der Waffen-W und Polizei "Schlesien"
vorläufiger Sitz

A u s c h w i t z .

Nach Meldung des von mir beauftragten Desinfektors, W-Oberscharführer K l e h r hat trotz eingehender Belehrung und Verwarnung ein Zivilarbeiter am 9.12.43. mittels eines Nachschlüssels eine Unterkunftsbaracke aufgebrochen, die eben entwest wurde, und konnte nur zufällig im letzten Augenblick vor dem Betreten der Baracke und damit vor seinem sicheren Tod bewahrt werden.

Der W-Unterscharführer Pantke wurde durch W-Oberscharführer Klehr eingehendst auf die mit der Entwesung verbundenen Gefahrenhin-
gewiesen. Trotzdem hat ein Zivilarbeiter versucht, die soeben ent-
weste Baracke zu betreten.

Der W-Standortarzt Auschwitz weist auf den Standortbefehl hin, wonach bis zur Freigabe durch den von mir beauftragten Desinfektor, W-Oberscharführer Klehr keine Unterkunftsbaracke betreten werden darf und vor jeder entwesten Unterkunft bis zur Freigabe ein Posten aufzustellen ist.

Der W-Standortarzt
A u s c h w i t z
gez. Dr. Wirths
W-Hauptsturmführer

Bftgb.Nr. 723/43/Insp/Kl/H.
18.12.43.

U. An die
Zentralbauleitung der Waffen-W
und Polizei Auschwitz

Das vorliegende Schreiben ist zur Kenntnis zu nehmen. Es ist in Zukunft genau entsprechend den Weisungen der zuständigen Stellen in Bezug auf Sicherung zu verfahren.

Der Leiter der Bauinspektion
der Waffen-W und Polizei "Schlesien"
gez. Bischoff

W-Sturmabführer
Verteiler: 1.) Btlg. Kl. u. Landw.
2.) " KGL.
3.) Meliorationen
4.) Btlg. Industriebauten
5.) Abtlg. Bauwirtschaft

F.d.R.d.A.

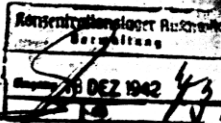
ge. W-Oscha. Kofler

F.d.R.d.A.v.d.A.

Der Standortälteste

Auschwitz, den 18. Dez. 1942

Standortbefehl Nr. 35/42.



1. Beurlaubungen anlässlich der bevorstehenden einwachts- und Neujahrsfeiertage.

Dieserhalb ist vom $\frac{1}{2}$ -EWLA, Antsgruppe L, folgende Anordnung erlassen worden:

Die vom $\frac{1}{2}$ -Standortarzt Auschwitz beantragte teilweise Aufhebung der Lagersperre für die $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen wird für die bevorstehenden einwachtsfeiertage gelockert. Der verlängerte Wochenendurlaub kann unter der Voraussetzung gegeben werden, dass jeder einzelne Urlauber vor Antritt seiner Reise mit allen Gegenständen, die er mitnimmt, nochmals in Einzelverfahren entwest und entlaust wird. Die Durchführung dieser Massnahmen hat so zu erfolgen, dass jeder einzelne Urlauber sich beim $\frac{1}{2}$ -Standortarzt mit dem Urlaubsschein und den fertigen Gepäck meldet. Dort wird die Entlausung und Entwesung unter verantwortlicher Überwachung des Arztes vorgenommen. Darauf trägt der Truppenarzt auf dem Urlaubsschein die durchgeführte Entlausung und Entwesung ein. Dann hat der $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörige sofort das Lagerbereich zu verlassen, ohne seine Unterkunft nochmals zu betreten. Dabei darf er kein anderes Gepäck mehr mitnehmen, als das der Entlausung unterzogene. Bis zum Abgang des Zuges darf er sich im Haus der Waffen- $\frac{1}{2}$ aufhalten.

Die somit aus obigem Anlass in Frage kommenden Beurlaubungen können unter genauester Beachtung der gekennzeichneten Vorschriften durchgeführt werden, jedoch ausdrücklich in Übereinstimmung mit den durch Keeresverordnung v. 25.11.42, Teil C, Blatt 33 erlassenen Zusatzbestimmungen über Wochenendurlaub für Weihnachten 1942 und Neujahr 1943. Hiernach ist folgendes zu beachten:

1. Als Wochenendurlaub gilt ausnahmsweise auch eine Beurlaubung in folgenden Raten:
 1. Rate: vom 22.12., 7.00 Uhr bis 27.12., 9.00 Uhr
 2. " : " 25.12., 7.00 " " 30.12., 9.00 Uhr
 3. " : " 29.12., 7.00 " " 3. 1., 9.00 Uhr.
2. In jeder dieser Raten dürfen - bei Benutzung der Eisenbahn (ausschl. Stadtbahn) oder von Kraftpostlinien der DRP - höchstens bis zu 10% der Einheit (Iststärke) beurlaubt werden. Es sind insbesondere in der 1. Rate, vor allem Familienväter zu berücksichtigen.
3. Bei Benutzung der Eisenbahn oder von Kraftpostlinien der DRP ist jede andere zeitliche Aufteilung der nach Ziffer 1 befohlenen Raten verboten. Bei Beurlaubungen ohne Benutzung der Eisenbahn oder von Kraftpostlinien ist sicherzustellen, dass mindestens 50% der Einheit (Ist-Stärke) jederzeit dienstanzwesend ist.

- 2 -

- 2 -

4. a) Die Kriegsurlaubsscheine der nach Ziffer 1 beurlaubten Soldaten usw. haben hinter dem Kennwort "Wochenendurlaub" den Zusatz:

"x. Rate"

zu tragen.

b) Die nach Ziffer 1 befohlene Uhrzeit ist auf dem Kriegsurlaubsschein einzutragen.

c) Antritt der Reise vor der nach Ziffer 1 befohlenen Uhrzeit bzw. fahrplanmäßige Beendigung nach dieser Uhrzeit ist verboten.

5. Wochenendurlaub nach U.M. 1942 Nr. 917 Abschn. B IIIa Abs. 1 b darf an den einzelnen Sonn- und Feiertagen in der Zeit vom 24.12.42 bis 3.1.43 nicht erteilt werden, wenn die Eisenbahn oder Kraftpostlinien der DMP benutzt werden.

6. Die Truppenkommandeure und Dienststellenleiter sind dafür verantwortlich, dass die nach Ziff. 2 vorst. Zusatzbestimmungen befohlene Quote von 10 % in keinem Fall überschritten wird und dass ständig mindestens 50 % der Einheit (Ist-Stärke) dienstanwesend sind.

Beurlaubungen dieser Art können nur an $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörige im Altreichsgebiet und den in das Großdeutsche Reichsgebiet eingegliederten Gebieten erteilt werden. Entsprechende Beurlaubungen für Volksdeutsche in das Ausland sind verboten.

Ich mache sämtlichen Einheitsführern zur Pflicht, nicht nur die vorstehend gekennzeichneten Bestimmungen genau zu beachten, sondern die Einheiten (Kompanien pp.) eingehend darüber zu belehren, dass irgend welche Verstöße oder Abweichungen gegen die erlassenen Bestimmungen strengstens bestraft werden. Ich erwarte, dass sowohl in Bezug auf Beachtung dieser Vorschriften als auch mit Hinblick auf die Durchführung der Gesundheits-sicherheitsmassnahmen sowie mit Hinblick auf tadellose, vorbildliche und $\frac{1}{2}$ -mässige Wahrung der zur Beurlaubung kommenden $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen keine Mängel auftreten. Die Rekrutstreifen haben für die Feiertage sehr scharfe Streifenbefehle.

2. Zuteilung anlässlich der Julfeiern.

Anlässlich der Julfeiern 1942 werden den $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen besondere Zuteilungen (Dauerbachwaren, Fleisch usw.) durch die Verwaltung verabreicht.

Die Ausgabe der Zuwendungen erfolgt durch die $\frac{1}{2}$ -Eiche an die Kompanien am Tage der stattfindenden Julfeiern jeweils um 17.00 Uhr. Die Einheiten setzen sich jeweils mit der Verwaltung zwecks Empfang in Verbindung.

3. Bühne im Kameradschaftsheim.

Es liegt Veranlassung vor zu darauf hinzuweisen, dass die Bühne ausschließlich von den dazu auch die Kommandantur und Abt. VI beauftragten Organe betreten werden darf. Zuwiderhandlungen werde ich bestrafen. Es ist vorgekommen, dass von Unbefugten sogar technische Einrichtungen sowie Glühbirnen usw. abgebaut und entfernt wurden.

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Continued

- 3 -

Wenn die Bühne bei Veranstaltungen der Einheiten benutzt werden soll, so ist ein schriftlicher Antrag an die Kommandatur zu richten. Einweisung in der Behandlung der Bühneneinrichtungen erfolgt dann durch die Abt. VI. Bei derartigen Gelegenheiten ist es verboten, Veränderungen an Dekorationen, Beleuchtungen, Vorhang usw. durchzuführen, es sei denn, daß dieses in Übereinstimmung mit der Abteilung VI erfolgt. Sollten zukünftig dennoch Verstöße gegen diese Vorschriften erfolgen, werde ich mit strengen Strafen gegen die Schuldigen vorgehen.

4. Weihnachtsbäume.

Weihnachtsbäume für $\frac{1}{2}$ -Familien und $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörige können im Schutzhaftlager bei $\frac{1}{2}$ -Hauptsturmführer Aumeier in Empfang genommen werden.

Der Standortälteste

gez. H. S. S.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -Obersturmbannführer und Kommandant.

F.d.R.:

a.B.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -Hauptsturmführer und Adjutant.

Verteiler:

7 Stück an Verwaltung	3. $\frac{1}{2}$ -T-Stube.
14 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ -T-Stube.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Revier, HVL, DAW, Funkst.
3 " " Ablage	Fernschreibstelle,
2 " " Beauftragung	Telefonvermittlung,
2 " " Schutzhaftlager	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Kontingengemeinschaft,
2 " " Polit.Abtteilung	Führerbereitschaft
je 1 Stück an:	Abt. IIIa, Abt. VI, Abt. W.u.G.,
PKL,	Haus der Waffen- $\frac{1}{2}$
Gericht $\frac{1}{2}$ -Führer,	Außendienststelle des Amtes W I,
Reitstall,	Sonderkommando Zeppelin.

Continued

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Konzentrationslager Auschwitz Auschwitz, den 21. Dez. 1942
Kommandantur

Okt. K. *K. K. K.*

Sonderbefehl.

Nachstehend wird ein Befehl des Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamtes bekanntgegeben:

Der Chef des Berlin, den 17. Dezember 1942
Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamtes

B e f e h l Nr.: 41

Betr.: Dienstzeit während der Festtage.

Zwischen den einnachtsfeiertagen und dem Neujahrsfest wird gearbeitet.

Am 24.12.1942 und 31.12.1942 ist Sonnabendsdienst.

Zur Einsparung von Kohle bestimme ich,

dass am Sonnabend, den 2. Januar 1943 der Dienstbetrieb wie an den Sonntagen zu regeln ist.

gez. P o h l
% Obergruppenführer und
General der Waffen-SS

F.d.R.:
gez. Unterschrift
// Hauptsturmführer

gez. H ö B
% Obersturmbannführer und Kommandant.

F.d.R.: *[Signature]*

S.D.
% Hauptsturmführer und Adjutant.

Verteiler:

14. Stück an % T. Stubä,	Gerecht % Führer,
7. " " Verwaltung	9. % T. Stubä.
3. " " Anlage	% Levier, % DAW, Funkst.,
2. " " Polit. Abt.	Fernschreibstelle,
2. " " Schutzhaftlager	Telefonvermittlung,
2. " " Landwirtschaft	% Kantineverwaltung,
2. " " Bauleitung	Fahrbereitschaft,
je 1 Stück an:	aus der Waffen-SS
Abt. IIIa, Abt. VI,	Abt. I u. C
F.R.L., Reitstall,	Außendienststelle des Amtes W. I.,
	Sonderkommando Zeppelin.

Document 27: Special headquarters order of 21 December 1942. Transcript in Frei et al., pp. 202f.

Der Standortälteste.

Auschwitz, den 3. Dezember 1942.

Standortbefehl Nr. 36/42.

Verwaltung
4 JAN 1943

1. Betr.: Führerverpflegung.

Gemäss NVA Nr. 7, Ziffer) c, dürfen //Führer an der Truppenverpflegung nicht mehr teilnehmen, sondern haben sich nach den Sätzen der Zivilbevölkerung selbst zu verpflegen. Zu diesem Zweck wird im hiesigen Führerheim eine Gemeinschaftsküche eingerichtet und werden den an der Gemeinschaftsverpflegung teilnehmenden Führern die Lebensmittelkarten gleich einbehalten. Zubereitung und Ausgabe des Essens erfolgt im Führerheim wie bisher. Führer, die an der Gemeinschaftsverpflegung nicht teilnehmen wollen, empfangen ihre Lebensmittelkarten im Haus 79. Vorstehende Regelung tritt am 1. Januar 1943 in Kraft.

2. Betr.: Zulagekarten für Lngarbeit an //Angehörige.

Gemäß einer Anordnung entfällt mit dem Ablauf des Monats Dezember 1942 die Ausgabe der Zulagekarten für Lngarbeit an //Angehörige.

3. Betr.: Mieten für Wohnungen, Garagen, Telefongebühren usw.

Das //W-V-Hauptamt hat mit Verfügung vom 16. November 1942 angeordnet, dass mit Wirkung vom 1. Januar 1943 Mieten für Reichsdielwohnungen, Mieten für Kraftfahrzeugunterstellungen, Telefongebühren und Gebühren für elektrischen Strom nicht mehr von der Friedens- bzw. Kriegsbesoldung einbehalten sind, sondern an die örtliche Verwaltung - in diesem Fall an die Kasse der Verwaltung des KL Auschwitz - in voller Höhe bis zum 5. eines jeden Monats zu bezahlen sind, soweit dies bisher noch nicht schon geschehen ist.

4. Nachstehend werden zwei Befehle des //W-V-Hauptamtes mitgegeben:

Der Chef des //Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamtes Berlin, den 17.12.1942

Befehl Nr. 43.

Der Reichsführer-// hat unter dem 3. Dezember d.Js. Folgendes verfügt:

"Was ich für die vergangenen Kriegsjahre angeordnet habe, gilt für dieses vierte Kriegsjahr erst recht. Ich verbiete, Weihnachts- und Neujahrswünsche zu verschicken, es sei denn, dass jemand Familienangehörigen oder engsten Freunden persönlich schreibt. Auch Telegramme sind nicht zu versenden. Ich selbst schreibe, wie in jedem Jahr, die Glückwünsche an die //Führer einen gedruckten Glückwunsch. Ich wünsche, dass wir nicht darauf geantwortet oder dafür gedankt wird. Das neue Jahr 1943 gehört von ersten Tage an mit allen seinen Stunden nur unserer Pflicht, dem Kampf und der Arbeit."

Ich wünsche, dass diese Anordnung befolgt wird. "

gez. P o h l
 //Obergruppenführer und
 General der Waffen-SS

F.d.R.
 gez. Unterschrift
 //Hauptsturmführer.

Berlin, 27.12.1942

C h a f f e f a h l Nr. 42.

Ich wünsche allen //Führern, //Unterführern und //Männern, den zivilen Gefolgschaftsmitgliedern sowie ihren Angehörigen frohe Weihnachten und uns allen ein gutes und siegreiches neues Jahr.

Ich danke allen Angehörigen meines Hauptamtes für die im Jahre 1942 geleistete Arbeit und weisse, dass auch im kommenden Jahr jeder an seinem Platz seine ganze Kraft einsetzen wird, um sich der kämpfenden Front würdig zu erweisen.

gez. P o h l
 //Obergruppenführer und
 General der Waffen-SS

F.d.R.
 gez. Unterschrift
 //Hauptsturmführer

5. Verloren - gefunden.

Innerhalb des Lagerbereiches wurden folgende Gegenstände gefunden:

- 1 Schlüsselbund mit 7 Schlüsseln
- 1 Verwundetenabzeichen in Silber.

Verloren:

- 1 Geldbörse mit RM 35.- Inhalt im Kameradschaftsheim
- RM 66.- auf dem Wege von der Bauleitungsbaracke zur Wirtschaftsbaracke.

Der Standortälteste

gez. H 8 B
 //Obersturmbannführer und Kommandant.

F.d.R.

a.B.
 //Hauptsturmführer und Adjutant.

Verteiler:

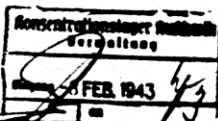
- 7 Stück an Verwaltung
- 14 " " //T-Stuba.
- 3 " " Ablage
- 2 " " Bauleitung
- 2 " " Schutzhaftlager
- 2 " " Pol. Abteilung
- je 1 Stück an:
- FKL,
- Gericht //Führer,
- Reitstal,

- 9.//T-Stuba.
- //Revier, ETL, DAV, Funkst.
- Fernschreibstelle
- Telefonvermittlung
- //Kantinen-gemeinschaft
- Fahrbereitschaft
- Abt. I/IIa, Abt. VI, Abt. W.u.G.,
- Haus der Waffen-SS,
- Aussendienststelle des Amtes W I,
- Sonderkommando Zeppelin.

Continued

Der Standortälteste.

Auschwitz, den 8. Februar 1943

Standortbefehl Nr. 2/43.

Auf Befehl des Amtsgruppenschefs D, H-Brigadenführer und Generalmajor der Waffen-SS Glücks ist über das K.L. Auschwitz erneut eine vollständige Lagersperre verhängt. Der mit SS übermittelte Befehl des Amtsgruppenschefs lautet u.a. wie folgt:

Wegen erhöhten Auftretens von Fleckfieberfällen bei H-angehörigen müssen die bisher genehmigten Lockerungen in der Urlaubserteilung wieder aufgehoben werden.

Infolge dieser Lage werden die Standortbefehle 19/42 v. 23.7.42 und 25/42 v. 14. Sept. 42 in vollen Umfang erneut in Kraft gesetzt mit dem Zusatz, dass mit Bezug auf den Standortbefehl 19/42 v. 23.7.42, Ziff. 8, die bei der Bauleitung beschäftigten Zivilarbeiter das Lager ebenfalls auf keinen Fall verlassen dürfen, bzw. nur dann, wenn alle hygienischen Voraussetzungen, wie s.St. angeordnet, entsprechen ist. Bei Übertragung der Sperrvorschriften werde ich jeden Zivilarbeiter, wegen bewusster Gefährdung der Volksgesundheit dem zuständigen Standgericht zur Aburteilung zuführen. Der Kommandeur des Nachschubs trifft alle Maßnahmen bezüglich des erforderlichen Kontroll- und Streifenwachstums, wie s.St. bei ihm durchgeführt.

Alle Dienststellen machen durch ihre Einheitsführer die Inhalte der o.a. Standortbefehle sofort zum Gegenstand einer erneuten, eingehenden Belehrung für alle zur Einheit gehörenden H-angehörigen.

Die Bauleitung veranlasst ihre Firmen zur entsprechenden Belehrung der Zivilarbeiter.

Vollzugsmeldung bis zum Mittwoch, den 10. Febr. 1943, 17.00 h bei der Kommandantur.

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Der Standortarzt gibt die notwendigen Anordnungen zur
 schnellsten zweckmäßigen Durchführung einer Entlassungs-
 aktion bei der Truppe. Er verständigt sich darüber mit
 dem Kommandeur des Wachblockes.

Der Standortarzt

G. z. H 6 8

2. Obersturmbannführer und Kommandant

F. d. R.

a. S.

2. Hauptsturmführer und Adjutant

Verteiler:

7 Stück an Verwaltung
 14 " " St.-T.-Stube
 5 " " Melde
 2 " " Bauleitung
 2 " " Schutzhaftlager
 2 " " Pol. Abteilung

1 Stück an:

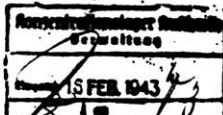
PKL,
 Gerichts- und Führer
 Reitstall,

2. Stabskompanie
 2. Revier, HWB, RAW,
 Fernschreibstelle
 Telefonvermittlung
 2. Kontingenzgemeinschaft
 Fuhrbereitschaft
 1. Lt. IIIa, 1. Lt. VI, 1. Lt. W.u.S.
 Haus d. Waffen-
 Aussendienststelle d. Lagers WI
 Senderkommando Zeppelin

Continued

Der Standortälteste. : Auschwitz, den 14. Febr. 1943.

Standortbefehl Nr. 3./43.



Unter Bezug auf den in Standortbefehl 25/42 genannten Standortbefehl 2/43 wird dieser dahingehend geändert, dass als Sperrgebiet für die Lagersperre gemäss Einzeichnungen im Plan vom Interessengebiet des K.L. Auschwitz folgendes Gebiet bestimmt wird:

Das Sperrgebiet wird dargestellt vom Interessengebiet des K.L. Au und zwar im Norden, Westen und Osten begrenzt von der Weichsel, bzw. der Sola. Die östliche Grenze wird unterbrochen durch das Gebiet der Stadt Auschwitz, verringert durch einen Zipfel, der dargestellt wird von der Strasse, die unmittelbar gegenüber dem Bahnhof in das Interessengebiet einmündet und hinter das Haus 7-Stubai-Căsar nach links (Osten) abbiegt, in Richtung auf die Strasse Auschwitz - Raisko mit Treffpunkt Lederfabrik. Das Bahnhofsgelände, das Haus der Waffen-7, sowie die Bahnhofsstrasse in Richtung Auschwitz dürfen ohne Passierschein nicht betreten werden. Der Aufenthalt im Bahnhof und im Haus der Waffen-7 ist verboten. Im Süden wird die Grenze gebildet von der Strasse, die südlich Bór und Budy führt und einer Linie, die westwärts zur Weichsel und im Osten eine Verbindung zur Sola herstellt.

Als An- und Abmarschstrasse innerhalb der beschriebenen Grenzen sind für die Truppe, bzw. Zivilarbeiter, sowie im Lager verkehrende Familienmitglieder von 7-Angehörigen folgende Strassen zu benutzen.

- 1.) An- und Abmarschstrasse der Truppe zum Schutzhaftlager siehe Skizze. Also: Strasse Sauna - Eingang Schutzhaftlager Birkenau - Strasse Verladerrampe - Bahnübergang - Lagerstrasse - Industriehof - Schutzhaftlager.
- 2.) An- und Abmarschstrasse der Zivilarbeiter siehe Skizze. Also: Weg I.: Gemeinschaftslager - Lagerstrasse bis zur Kreuzung Strasse KGL - KGL-Strasse bis zum Schutzhaftlager Birkenau. Weg II.: Haus Record bis Haus 7-Stubai. Căsar - Lederfabrik - Strasse Auschwitz-Raisko bis zur Hauptwache.
- 3.) Weg der Zivilarbeiter zum Arzt: Haus Record - Bahnhof - Lagerstrasse - Gemeinschaftslager - Strassenkreuzung - Lagerstrasse - KGL-Strasse - KGL-Strasse-Kreuzung DAJ - Strasse DAJ - Landstrasse Raisko-Auschwitz - Hauptwache - Revier.
- 4.) 7-Familien zum Haus 7 und zur Arztsprechstunde im Haus 45 auf direktem Weg ohne Umwege.

Sämtliche 7-Führer, 7-Unterführer und 7-Männer, die ausserhalb der Sperrlinie wohnen, haben für Beschaffung eines Passierscheines Sorge zu tragen. Das Betreten des Hauses der Waffen-7 und des Bahnhofes ist verboten.

Ausweisung für den Streifendienst erfolgt durch den 7-T.-Sturmkommando.

Die ständigen Aussenkommandos nach ausserhalb müssen mit Passierscheinen versehen sein.

Die Angehörigen der Waskompanie Buna müssen beim Betreten des

Lagers ebenfalls in Besitz eines Passierscheines sein. Ausser diesen genannten Organisationen haben sich die Angehörigen der Buna-Kompanie vom Lager fernzuhalten.

Abgelaufene Passierscheine dürfen nicht verlängert werden, sondern sind durch den Arzt neu auszustellen.

Es wird nochmals darauf hingewiesen, dass von Häftlingen und Häftlingskolonnen ein genügender Abstand zu wahren ist, um eine Ansteckungsgefahr zu vermeiden.

Wohnungen von H-Angehörigen innerhalb der grossen Postenkette dürfen ebenfalls nur mit Passierscheinen betreten werden.

Vor Antritt von Dienstreisen, die tunlichst einzuschränken sind, sind die bekannten Arztvorschriften genauestens zu beachten.

Auswärtige Besuche dürfen nur durch die Kommandantur, die Verwaltung und die Politische Abteilung empfangen und abgefertigt werden.

Die Bauleitung ist für die strikteste Befolgung aller Anordnungen bezüglich der Lagersperre durch die Zivilarbeiter verantwortlich.

Entlassungen werden im unmittelbaren Einvernehmen mit dem Standortarzt durchgeführt. Auf die genaueste Einhaltung der Bestimmungen des Standortbefehls Nr.25/42 (Punkt 2-6) wird hingewiesen.

Die Anordnungen des H-Standortarztes hinsichtlich der Entwesung der Bereitschaft bei Transporten sind genauestens durchzuführen.

Der Standortälteste

gez. H83

H-Obersturmbannführer und Kommandant

F.d.R.

H.B.

H-Hauptsturmführer und Adjutant.

Verteiler:

7 Stück an Verwaltung
14 " " H-T.-Stub.
3 " " Ablage
2 " " Bauleitung
2 " " Schutzhaftlager
2 " " Pol.Abtg.
Je ein Stück an:

FKL,
Gerichts-H-Führer
Reitstall

2.Stabskompanie,
H-Revier, HZL., DAW.,
Fernschreibstelle,
Telefonvermittlung,
H-Kantinengemeinschaft
Fahrbereitschaft
Abtlg. III a, Abtlg VI.,
Abtlg. W.u.G.
Haus der Waffen-H
Aussendungsstelle d. Amtes W 1.
Sonderkommando Zeppelin.

Continued

Kommandantur
 Konzentrationslager Auschwitz.

Auschwitz, den 20. April 1943.

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K o m m a n d o

Nr. 8/43.

APR 1943

1. Beförderungen:

Mit Wirkung vom 20. April 1943 wurden befördert:

zum Hauptsturmführer d. Bes.:
 Felcns, Walter //Nr. 85 132
 Schwarzs, Heinrich //Nr. 19 601

zum //Obersturmführer d. Bes.:
 Dreßmann, Otto //Nr. 352 200

2. Auszeichnungen:

Nachstehenden //Angehörigen wurde das Kriegsverdienstkreuz II. Klasse m. Schw. verliehen:

-Obersturmführer	Theo	Krätzer,
-Untersturmführer	Heinrich	Ganninger,
-Oberscharführer	Johann	Carstens,
-Oberscharführer	Ernst	Wagner,
-Oberscharführer	Friedrich	Ontl,
-Oberscharführer	Herbert	Scherpe,
-Oberscharführer	Heinrich	Schattus,
-Unterscharführer	Otto	Ablosreiter,
-Unterscharführer	Oswald	Radu,
-Unterscharführer	Herbert	Kirschnor,
-Unterscharführer	Gerhard	Krause,
-Unterscharführer	Gerhard	Lachmann,
-Unterscharführer	Kurt	Loischow,
-Unterscharführer	Christian	Pfauth,
-Unterscharführer	Franz	Krause,
-Unterscharführer	Donald	Wunsolmann,
-Unterscharführer	Josef	Meier,
-Unterscharführer	Hans	Hierzwicki,
-Unterscharführer	Franz	Manz,
-Scharführer	Karl	Seiner,
-Rottenführer	Albert	Seidel,
-Rottenführer	Paul	Kraus,
-Rottenführer	Kurt	Hüller,
-Rottenführer	Alfred	Kunzler,
-Rottenführer	Wald	Achtermann,
-Rottenführer	Robert	Strutz,
-Rottenführer	Josef	Tenig,
-Rottenführer	Fritz	Schulz,
-Sturmann	Martin	Stocker,
-Sturmann	Hermann	Haus,
-Sturmann	Hermann	Streblich,
-Sturmann	Georg	Wasnitska,

Nachstehenden //Angehörigen wurde die Kriegsverdienstmedaille verliehen:

-Hauptsturmführer	Robert	Meider,
-Scharführer	Fritz	Hoff,
-Unterscharführer	Viktor	Wanne,
-Unterscharführer	Josef	Wannemann,
-Unterscharführer	Roman	Hoffmann,
-Unterscharführer	Albert	Diesel,
-Unterscharführer	Theodor	Gehrig,
-Unterscharführer	Fritz	Garr,

Document 31: Headquarters Order No. 8/43 of 20 April 1943, Source: APMO A D-Aul-20, pp. 179-183. Transcript in Frei et al., pp. 249-254.

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-Unterscharführer	Otto	Clauss,
-Unterscharführer	Friedrich	Ackermann,
-Unterscharführer	Edwin	Kindler,
-Unterscharführer	Josef	Murter,
-Unterscharführer	Herbert	Manger,
-Unterscharführer	Erich	Kallabis,
-Unterscharführer	Helmut	Grundschel,
-Unterscharführer	Albert	Klose,
-Unterscharführer	Johann	Weissmühl,
-Unterscharführer	Karl	Hartmann,
-Oberscharführer	Friedrich	Harder,
-Scharführer	Georg	Weidl.

Nachstehenden 11-Angehörigen wurde das Ehrenkreuz des Weltkrieges 1914 - 1918 verliehen:

-Oberscharführer	Franz	Langner
-Oberscharführer	Vinzent	Schittler
-Scharführer	Franz	Brylka,
-Scharführer	Johann	Dehmann,
-Scharführer	Vinzent	Kleso,
-Scharführer	Karl	Reinicke,
-Scharführer	Robert	Sierck,
-Unterscharführer	Peter	Fürster,
-Unterscharführer	Josef	Lampert,
-Unterscharführer	Alois	Lorenz,
-Unterscharführer	Peter	Reinert,
-Rottenführer	Johann	Pronia,
-Rottenführer	Alois	Lannak,
-Rottenführer	Bronislaus	Kalus,
-Rottenführer	Theodor	Kmitsch,
-Rottenführer	Theodor	Kozsy,
-Rottenführer	Josef	Kepotlaski,
-Rottenführer	Alois	Krawczak,
-Rottenführer	Konrad	Kupits,
-Rottenführer	Valentin	Kielbasiak,
-Rottenführer	Jakob	Ruppik,
-Rottenführer	Josef	Schittschuh,
-Rottenführer	Thomas	Schmucker,
-Sturmmann	Franz	Stanesel,
-Schütze	Franz	Granietzky,
-Schütze	Emil	Leinfeld,
-Schütze	Peter	Preisner,
-Schütze	Friedrich	Vogt.

3. Leiter der Verwaltung F.L. Auschwitz.

Gemäss Verfügung des RF-11, 11-Personalamt v.5.4.43 wird der 11-Stabaf. Will. Burger mit Wirkung vom 1.5.43 zum 11-W.V.M. A., Antsgruppe D, als I/a versetzt. Die Dienstgeschäfte des Leiters der Verwaltung hat mit Wirkung vom 1.4.43 der 11-Obersturmbannführer Karl Böckel übernommen.

4. Belobigung.

Am 9.3.43 bei der Verfolgung von 2 Juden, die vom Sonderkommando 2. Komp., mit 10 Angehörigen der 11. Kompanie unter schwierigsten Verhältnissen über die Weichsel gesetzt und stellte die Käftlinge in eine Kalle bei Jedln. Dem 11-Unterscharführer Jechum und den 10 weiteren Angehörigen spreche ich meine Anerkennung aus.

Continued

5. Sammlung am Tag der Vornacht.

Anlässlich der Sammlung am Tag der Vornacht wurde das erfreuliche Ergebnis von 11.000 Gefangenen erzielt. **St. 6-45, 51**

Ich spreche allen Spendern hierfür meine Anerkennung aus.

6. Befahren der Reichsautobahn.

Trotz meiner wiederholt gegebenen Befehle, dass das Befahren der neu aufgeschalteten Reichsautobahn verboten ist, kommt es immer wieder vor, dass gewisse Angehörige dieses Verbots nicht beachten.

Ich wiederhole hiermit meinen bereits mehrfach gegebenen Befehl und werde künftig Zuwiderhandlungen ausser der Haftbarmachung des dadurch entstandenen Schadens disziplinarisch bestrafen.

Abfertigung von Kraftfahrzeugen für Gefangentransporte und Gefangenentransporte.

Ich befehle, dass jedes Kraftfahrzeug, das Gefangene, Käftlinge, Käftlinge, Käftlinge und dergleichen transportiert hat, nach Rückkehr sofort zu desinfizieren ist. Das H-Revier stellt den Fahrbereitschaft hierzu eine Desinfektor ab.

Der H-Hauptstabsführer **Wiegand** ist mir persönlich dafür verantwortlich, dass dieser Befehl in jedem Falle genaustens eingehalten wird.

8. Käftlingsarbeitskommandos.

Die täglich auf- und einrückenden Käftlingsarbeitskommandos in Richtung Babitz-Maubrun usw. haben ab sofort nicht mehr die Strasse am Bahnhof vorbei sondern als Umweg zu ihrer Arbeitsstätte und zurück zum Lager den Weg hinter der Mühle zu benutzen.

9. Sonderurlaub bei Bombenschäden und Todesfällen.

Ich befehle, dass ab sofort bei zu gewährendem Sonderurlaub anlässlich angerichteter Bombenschäden und Todesfällen von jedem H-Angehörigen nach Rückkehr aus dem Urlaub eine diesbezügliche Bescheinigung der jeweiligen Ortspolizeibehörde bzw. Standesamtes mitzubringen ist und seinen Vorgesetzten vorzulegen hat, aus der hervorgeht, dass der angerichtete Bombenschaden oder Todesfall den Urlauber persönlich betrifft.

10. Absetzen von der Verpflegung bei Wochenendausgang.

Ich befehle, dass ab sofort bei Wochenendausgang die betreffenden Urlauber nur noch Sonntag von der Verpflegung abzusetzen sind.

11. Einreichung von Urlaubsscheinen.

Es wird nochmals darauf hingewiesen, dass Wochenend- und Sonntagsurlaubsscheine spätestens am Sonntag 8.00 Uhr jeder Woche von den Abteilungen der Kommandantur geschildert der Schreibstube vorzulegen sind. Später eingehende Urlaubsscheine werden nicht mehr berücksichtigt.

12. Abgabe von Urlaubsscheinen.

Kommandanturangehörige, die in der Baracke Birkenau wohnen,

Continued

- haben den Urlaubsschein zwecks Eingangsvermerk beim U.v.L. der 1. Statskompanie abzugeben. Der U.v.D. des Kommandanturstabs nimmt die Urlaubsscheine am nächsten Morgen in Empfang.
13. Anlegen von Gärten.
Ich habe festgestellt, dass $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörige bei und vor den Wohnungen Gärten wahl- und planlos anlegen lassen. Ich verziele diese wilde Gärtnerei und befähle, dass vor Anlegen eines Gartens entsprechende Skizzen oder Pläne mir zur Genehmigung vorzulegen sind.
14. Belehrung von $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen der Aussenstellen.
Der Schutzhaftl. geführer hat im Monat wenigstens einmal laufend die $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen der Aussenstellen, die nicht dem Kommandanturstab oder dem $\frac{1}{2}$ -Potenkopfsturm angehören, über Umgang und Verhalten mit Häftlingen eingehend zu belehren und die erfolgte Belehrung schriftlich niederzulegen.
Die neu zu diesen Dienststellen kommandierten oder versetzten $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen sind jeweils durch den jeweiligen Dienststellenleiter unverzüglich den Schutzhaftl. geführer schriftlich zu melden.
15. Überweisung von Ersparnissen ausländischer Freiwilliger.
Unter Bezug auf den Erlass O.E.M. 59 B 1/20255/42 TV/I v. 17.2.45, ist den ausländischen Freiwilligen bei Entzug, dass Ersparnisse in die Heimländer nach dem bisherigen Verfahren (Einzahlung bei dem zuständigen Rechnungsführer und Verrechnung mit der Wehrmachtelasse im Ausland) nur im Rahmen der monatlichen Ersparnisse aus Wehrold bzw. Kriegsbesoldungsempfängen überwiesen werden können. In jedem anderen Falle hat die Überweisung ins Ausland durch Vermittlung einer inländischen Devisenbank mit Genehmigung der Devisenstelle in Berlin zu erfolgen.
16. Fahrradkarten für Dienstfahrräder.
Ich weise nochmals darauf hin, dass Dienstfahrräder nur in Verbindung einer diesbezüglichen Fahrradkarte benutzt werden dürfen. Zuwiderhandelnde sind mir in Zukunft unverzüglich zur Bestrafung zu melden.
17. Kauf des Buches „Allen Gewalten zum Trotz“.
Die Abt. VI hat Gelegenheit, das Buch „Allen Gewalten zum Trotz“, Bieder vom Feldzug in Ostern, herausgegeben vom Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, 96 Seiten stark mit 154 Abbildungen, zum Preise von RM 1.50 durch Sammelliste zu beziehen. Bestellungen umgehend bei der Abteilung VI.
18. Betreten des Hauses der Haffen $\frac{1}{2}$.
Damit von den einzelnen $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen nicht Unfug betrieben werden kann und unberechtigterweise Fahrten nach Katowitz usw. unternommen werden, hat ab sofort zum Betreten des Hauses der Haffen $\frac{1}{2}$ der Kriegsurlaubsschein in Wegfall. Es sind hierfür Urlaubsscheine, von den jeweiligen Einheitsführern unterschrieben, auszustellen.
19. Wachwinterübermäntel und Filzschuhe.
Die auf der Hauptwache ausgegebenen Wachwinterübermäntel

Continued

3.

und Filzschuhe sind sofort einzuziehen und auf Lager zu legen.

Termin: 22.4.43.

Sturmabnahmebefehle.

Von den Sturmabnahmebefehlen ist der Kommandantur K.L. Auschwitz jeweils ein Abdruck einzureichen.

21. Tragen von Tuchröcken und Frillichjacken.

Ich weise nochmals darauf hin, dass selbst während der warmen Jahreszeit die Tuchröcke geschlossen zu tragen sind. Frillichjacken können offen, jedoch mit Braunkemal und Binder getragen werden.

22. Tragen von Schirmmützen.

Ab sofort ist das Tragen von Schirmmützen bis einschliesslich Scharführer im Dienst verboten. // Angehörige, die nicht im Besitz einer Feldmütze sind, haben bis zum 27.4.43. auf der Kammer eine zu fassen. Schirmmütze darf nur beim Ausgehanzug (Tuchrock, lange Hose und Schnürschuhe) getragen werden.

23. Ausweis der Oberaufseherin Johanna Langefeld.

Der Ausweis der Oberaufseherin Johanna Langefeld Nr. 2670, ausgestellt von der Kommandantur K.L. Auschwitz, wird hiermit für ungültig erklärt.

24. Gefunden.

Auf der Schreibstube der Kommandantur sind 2 Gelbbüsen mit Inhalt abgegeben worden. Die Verlierer können dieselben auf der Schreibstube der Kommandantur in Empfang nehmen.

gez. R B B

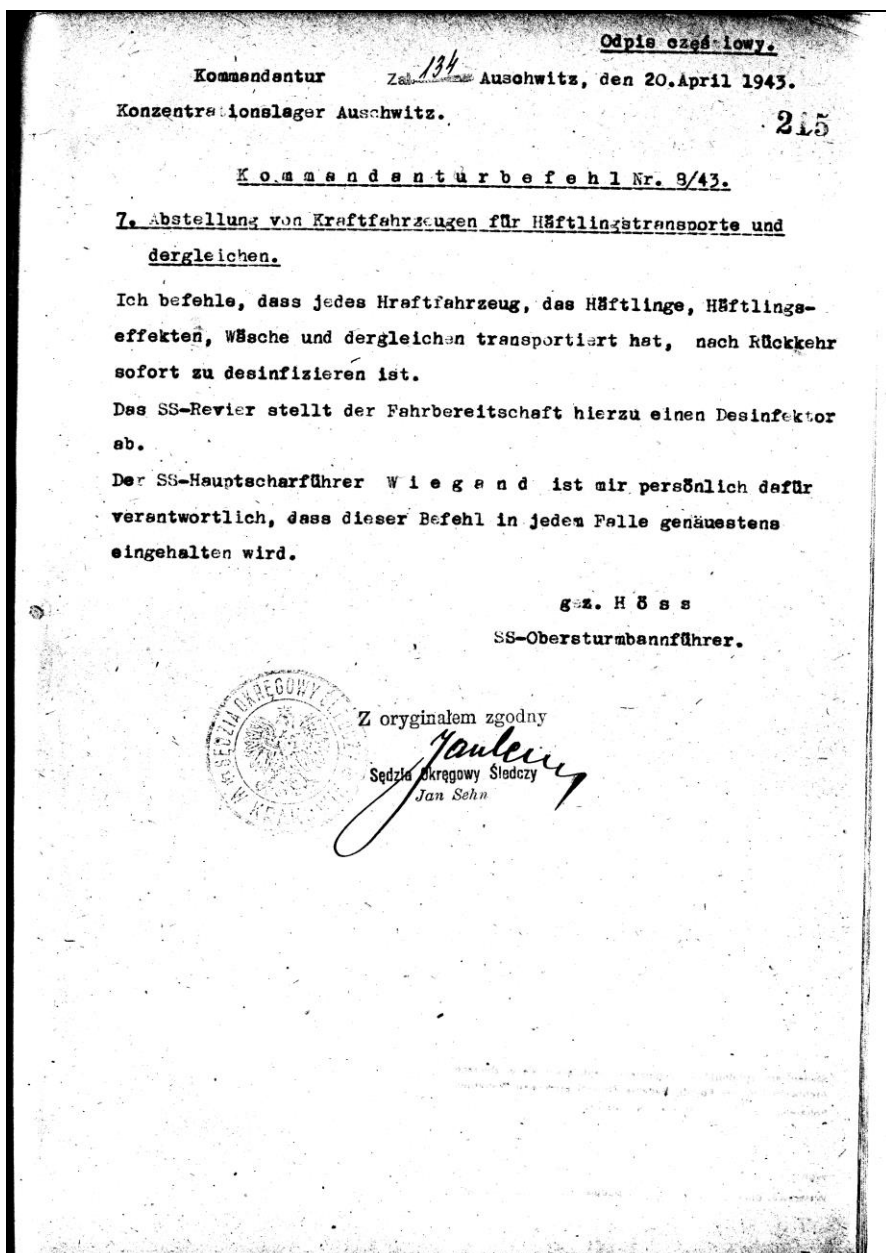
// Obersturmsführer und Kommandant

F.d.R.

Sturmsführer und Adjutant.

Stoiler

Continued



Document 32: Headquarters Order No. 8/43 of 20 April 1943. Transcript of Point 7 of the order by Polish investigative judge Jan Sehn. Source: AGK NTN-94, p. 215. Transcript in Frei et al., p. 251.

Kommandantur Auschwitz, den 18. Mai 1943.
Konzentrationslager Auschwitz.

Kommandantur-Befehl Nr. 14/43.

3. Umbenennung der Lager:

Die Lager erhalten ab sofort nachstehende Bezeichnung:

Stammlager Auschwitz	= A I
Neubauteil H-aus 7	= A II
Birkenau Abschnitt I /Frauenlager und derzeitiges Männerlager/ mit der Unterteilung a, b.	= B I
Ab-schnitt II /Männer- und Zigeunerlager/ mit der Unterteilung a, b, c, d, e, f,	= B II
Abschnitt III /noch nicht belegt/	= B III

gez. H ö s s

SS-Obersturmbannführer und Kommandant



Z oryginałem zgodny

Sędzia Rejonowy Siedzi

Jan Sehn

- Abschrift -

CCCLXI-76

Kommandatur
Konzentrationslager Auschwitz

Auschwitz, den 7. Juli 1943

Sonderbefehl Nr. 15/43

In den letzten Tagen sind zwei SS-Angehörige, die im Zigeunerlager und in dem Lager S I b Dienst versehen, an Fleckfieber erkrankt. Es zu vermeiden, dass unter den SS-Angehörigen weitere Fleckfieberfälle auftreten und damit die jetzt eingeführte Lockerung der Lagersperre nicht wieder in eine absolute Lagersperre umgewandelt werden muss, ordne ich an, dass die in Zigeunerlager, Lager S I a und S I b diensttuenden SS-Angehörigen getrennt von den übrigen SS-Angehörigen untergebracht, nach Dienstschluss täglich gebadet und auf Läusefreiheit untersucht werden.

gez. H o e s s

SS-Obersturmbannführer und Kommandant

Document 34: Special Headquarters Order No. 15/43 of 7 July 1943. Source: CDJC CCCLXI-16. Transcript in Frei et al., p. 302.

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Kommandantur
Konzentrationslager Auschwitz

Zentralbauleitung der Waffen- und
Polizei-~~Aus~~schwitz O/S.
den 30. Juli 1943.

Eingang: 13.7.1943 33646/43

S. o. n. d. e. r. b. e. f. e. h. l. n. g.

Zwecks Durchführung der Entlassung des Lagers B II d am
Sonntag, den 31.7. und Sonntag, den 1.8.43 befehle ich Fol-
gendes:

1. Ab Sonnabend Nachmittag, den 31.7.43 ab 13.00 Uhr bis Sonn-
tag Abend nach Abschluss der Arbeiten wird das Lager B II d
vollständig gesperrt zur Durchführung einer allgemeinen
Entlassung nach dem vom $\frac{1}{4}$ -Standortarzt Auschwitz, $\frac{1}{4}$ -Haupt-
sturmführer Dr. W i r t h s., entwickelten neuen Verfahren.
2. Das Lager B II d darf an diesen Tagen ab Sonnabend 13.00
Uhr von keinem $\frac{1}{4}$ -Angehörigen und keiner Aufseherin betre-
ten werden, ausser von den vom $\frac{1}{4}$ -Standortarzt Auschwitz für
die Durchführung der Entlassung bestimmten Personen.
3. Über das gesamte Lager wird ab Sonnabend Nachmittag 13.00
Uhr Blocksperrung verhängt, d.h. kein Häftling darf seinen
Block verlassen, bis die Entlassung des gesamten Lagers
durchgeführt ist.
4. Die $\frac{1}{4}$ -Standortverwaltung stellt für die Durchführung der
Entlassung ausreichend Holz- bzw. Blechgefässe und Bettiche
zur Verfügung.
5. Auch die Küchen- und sonstigen Kommandos des Lagers B II d
rücken an diesen Tagen nicht eher aus, bis die allgemeine
Lagerentlassung beendet ist. Nach Rücksprache mit dem Lei-
ter der $\frac{1}{4}$ -Standortverwaltung, $\frac{1}{4}$ -Obersturmbannführer
M e c k e l, wird am Sonntag, den 1.8.43, vor Beginn der
Entlassung morgens die kalte Abendverpflegung statt des
Mittagessens ausgegeben. Warme Mittagsspeise kommt abends
nach durchgeführter Entlassung zur Verteilung.
6. Das Lager darf durch $\frac{1}{4}$ -Angehörige und Aufseherinnen erst
nach Freigabe durch den $\frac{1}{4}$ -Standortarzt Auschwitz wieder be-
treten werden.
7. Wegen der Gefahr einer Gesundheitsschädigung durch die Gift-
gasdämpfe verbiete ich allen $\frac{1}{4}$ -Angehörigen und Aufseherinnen,
die nicht unmittelbar mit der Bewachung des Lagers B II d
bzw. mit der Entlassung zu tun haben, den Aufenthalt in
unmittelbarer Umgebung des Lagers B II d bis nach erfolgter
Freigabe.
8. Die Entlassung des Lagers B II d am 31.7. und 1.8.43 er-
folgt nur bei entsprechend günstiger Witterung.

Der $\frac{1}{4}$ -Standortälteste:
i.V. gez. Aumeier
 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Hauptsturmführer.

Abgelehnt
wegen Gekümm
28.7.43

F.d.R.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -Obersturmführer und Adjutant.

An die Abt. III, IIIa, KL.Au., F.L., $\frac{1}{4}$ -Standortverwaltung, $\frac{1}{4}$ -Standort-
arzt, Landwirtschaft, Zentral-Bauleitung, Pol.Abt. $\frac{1}{4}$ -T-Stuba.

Document 36: Special Headquarters Order 17/43 of 30 July 1943. Source: APMO
D-Aul-1, p. 292. Transcript in Frei et al., pp. 319f.

Der $\frac{1}{2}$ -Standortälteste
Auschwitz.

Auschwitz, den 7. Februar 1944.

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Standortbefehl Nr. 6/44

1. Häftlingstransporte.

Wenn wir Menschen (Häftlinge) zu einem anderen Arbeitseinsatz transportieren müssen, so sind zur Erhaltung der Arbeitskraft auch für den Transport alle notwendigen Vorbedingungen zu treffen, damit die vor Abgang des Transportes festgestellte Arbeitsfähigkeit durch den Transport nicht leidet. Dazu befehle ich nochmals folgendes:

- a) Die Gesamtverantwortung für jeden abgehenden Transport trägt der Lagerkommandant persönlich.
- b) Das Aussuchen (Auswertung) geschieht, wie befohlen, durch den Lagerarzt, den Schutzhaftlagerführer und den Häftlingseinsatzführer; bei Abgabe von Lager zu Lager gegebenenfalls auch in Gegenwart von entsprechenden Führern des neuen Lagers.

Der Schutzhaftlagerführer ist allein für die ordnungsmäßige Transportvorbereitung bis zum Abgang des Zuges dem Lagerkommandanten verantwortlich. Hierzu gehört: Bereitstellung einer ausreichenden Transportbegleitung, Bewaffnung (H-Pi.) und ausreichende Verpflegung für dieselben; bei größeren Transporten (mehr als 4 Waggonen) ist stets ein $\frac{1}{2}$ -Führer als Transportführer einzusetzen. Außerdem ist für die Häftlinge, wie befohlen, ordnungsmäßige Bekleidung und ausreichende Transportverpflegung mitzunehmen. Bei der Mitnahme der Verpflegung sind die derzeitigen Verkehrsverhältnisse zu berücksichtigen, also immer mehr mitgeben! Die Transportverpflegung darf den Häftlingen nicht auf einmal ausgehändigt werden. Der Transportzug muß für die Lagerung mit Holzwolle pp. ausgelegt werden. In jedem Waggon befindet sich ein Gefäß mit abgekochtem Wasser oder Tee, ein Abortkübel und gesichertes Licht (Stall-Laternen). Bei grösserer Kälte müssen die Eisenbahnwaggonen durch die Reichsbahn mit Öfen ausgestattet werden. Bei mäßig kalter Witterung genügt als Kälteschutz der bereits angeordnete Bodenbelag und das Umwickeln der Füße und der Brust mit Zeitungspapier. Die Lagerverwaltung bitte ich, die erforderlichen Transportgeräte, soweit noch nicht vorhanden, zu beschaffen und sie dem Schutzhaftlagerführer zu übergeben. Der Schutzhaftlagerführer übergibt die Transportausstattung dem jeweiligen Transportführer schriftlich, dieser sorgt nach Ablieferung des Transportes für vollständige Rückbeförderung des Gerätes. Vor Beladung des Transportzuges sind die Waggonen durch den Schutzhaftlagerführer und den Transportführer auf Sicherheit gegenseitig zu überprüfen. Festgestellte Fehler in dieser Hinsicht sind sofort durch geeignete Handwerkskräfte zu beseitigen.

- c) Die Anordnung des Transportzuges und die Erstellung der Transportlisten werden nach wie vor durch die Abteilung II gemacht.
- d) Alle Dienststellenleiter, die an der Durchführung eines Transportes mit beteiligt sind, ersuche ich, sich für die ordnungsmäßige Erledigung der vorbeschriebenen Maß-

Der 4-Standortälteste
Auschwitz.

⁷⁶
Auschwitz, den 14. Februar 1944 ⁴⁴⁶
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Gehheim !

Nur für den Dienstgebrauch !

Sonderbefehl

über die Herabsetzung der Häftlingsarbeitskommandos
bei allen Dienststellen im Standort Auschwitz.

Jeder deutsche Mensch, insbesondere der 4-Mann, weiß, worum es jetzt im 5. Kriegsjahr geht. Alle Arbeitskräfte und jede Arbeitsstunde gehören der Rüstung und damit dem Siege. Die Durchführung dieser Forderung steht bei der Lösung aller anderen, auch noch so notwendigen Aufgaben, an erster Stelle. Es muß nun endlich danach gehandelt werden; gesprochen ist darüber genug. Wir haben in eigenen Lagerhaushalt damit sofort angefangen. Wenn hier in Auschwitz von rund 4000 arbeitsfähigen Häftlingen über 12000 Häftlinge für die Aufrechterhaltung der Lagerbetriebe pp. eingesetzt sind, so ist diese Friedenslüge, Arbeitseinsatzmäßig verschwendische Auffassung nicht mehr zu verantworten. Durch längere persönliche Beobachtungen habe ich festgestellt, daß auf allen Arbeitsplätzen - außer den Rüstungsbetrieben - viel zu viel Häftlinge eingesetzt sind, die nicht ausgenutzt werden, faulenz und durch falsche Arbeitseinteilung und unzulängliche Beaufsichtigung sogar zum Faulenzen erzogen werden. Während draußen in den Rüstungsbetrieben usw. bei dauernd reduzierten Arbeiterbestand die Arbeitsleistung von Tag zu Tag gesteigert werden, haben verantwortliche 4-Dienstgrade auch hier im K.L.-Dienst diesen Standpunkt noch nicht erfasst. Damit mache ich nunmehr Schluß. Ich werde als verantwortlicher 4-Führer für den Gesamtarbeitsinsatz im Standort Auschwitz die notwendig. Zahl von Arbeitskräften für die einzelnen Arbeitsplätze, beginnend in den Lagerbetrieben, selbst festsetzen. Mit diesen Zahlen muß die bisherige Arbeitsleistung nicht nur geschafft, sondern noch gesteigert werden. Unterführer, die das nicht fertig bringen, sollen mir das melden; ich werde das betreffende Arbeitskommando dann einige Tage selber übernehmen und ihnen zeigen, daß das von mir befohlene Arbeitsziel mit den gestellten Häftlingen in jedem Falle erreicht werden kann. Die Lagerkommandanten II und III bitte ich, für ihren Dienstbereich sofort ebenso zu verfahren. In den zukünftigen Beförderungsbewertungen sind die dienstlichen Leistungen in dieser Hinsicht besonders hervorzuheben und zu bewerten. Daß zur Steigerung der Arbeitsleistungen der Häftlinge eine stärkere Beaufsichtigung durch 4-Dienstgrade notwendig ist, wissen wir, wir wissen aber auch, daß solche 4-Aufsichtsdienstgrade zusätzlich nicht zur Verfügung stehen, weil sie an der Front oder bei uns an anderen wichtigen Stellen Dienst machen. Wir helfen uns also selber. Hierzu befehle ich:

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BESUCH
PUNKT

Alle im Innendienst (Bürodienst) tätigen $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen werden nach einem besonderen Dienstplan, der von mir und dem Lagerkommandanten II und III festgelegt wird, täglich 1 - 2 Stunden zur Beaufsichtigung und Kontrolle der Außen-Häftlingsarbeitsstellen herangezogen. Es gibt keinen Arbeitsplatz mehr, der nicht dauernd überwacht wird. Die ausfallenden Arbeitsstunden sind, soweit sie durch geeignete Maßnahmen nicht während der festgesetzten Dienstzeit ausgeglichen werden können, nach besonderer Anweisung nachzuholen. Die Überwachung der Arbeitsstellen hat sich darauf zu erstrecken, daß jeder Häftling während der Arbeitszeit auch dauernd arbeitet. Häftlinge, die nicht arbeiten, oder nicht wissen, was sie tun müssen, sind von den Kontrollorganen namentlich zu erfassen und meiner Abteilung IIIa - Zentralarbeitsseinsatz - zu melden. Sie rücken am nächsten Tag nicht mehr aus und werden zusammengefaßt einen Rüstungsbetrieb ausgeführt, bzw. abgegeben.

Andererseits muß, wie mehrfach befohlen, alles getan werden, um die Arbeitsfähigkeit und die Arbeitskraft der Häftlinge zu erhalten. Dazu gehört, daß der Häftling nach ordentlich getaner Arbeit auch entsprechend behandelt wird. Das Wichtigste sei nochmals gesagt:

1. Es gibt an Tage, wie bisher, nur einen Zählappell, der nicht länger als 10 - 15 Minuten dauert.
2. Die Freizeit dient der Wiedererlangung verbrauchter Arbeitskräfte; hierzu gehört ausreichender Schlaf. Unnütze und gar schikanöse Beanspruchung der Häftlinge in der Freizeit fällt weg. Verstöße hiergegen sind mit strengsten Strafen zu ahnden.
3. Der Verpflegung ist höchstes Augenmerk zuzuwenden, d.h. es muß jeder Häftling auch wirklich das bekommen, was ihm zusteht (Schwer- und Schwerstarbeiterzulagen). Die Patrouille spielt hierbei ebenfalls eine wichtige Rolle. In Auschwitz sind innerhalb von 2 1/2 Monaten weit über 1 Million Pakete eingegangen. Empfänger vieler Pakete, die verderbliche Ware, *Wollen, die* sie, wie ich mich überzeugt habe, nicht allein verzehren können, werden bei entsprechender Belehrung, wenn sie es schon nicht allein tun, an andere disziplinär schlechter gestellte Häftlinge abgeben.
4. Der Zustand der Bekleidung muß laufend überwacht werden, besonders das Schuhwerk.
5. Kranke Häftlinge rechtzeitig herausziehen. Lieber bei entsprechender ärztlicher Behandlung eine kurze Zeit in dem Krankenbau, und dann wieder gesund an den Arbeitsplatz, als eine lange Zeit ohne Arbeitsleistung krank am Arbeitsplatz belassen.
6. Dem fleißigen Häftling Erleichterungen jedwelligster Art, gesteigert bis zur Wiedererlangung der Freiheit; dem faulen, unverbesserlichen Häftling die Härte aller bestimmungsmäßig möglichen Strafen.

Ich habe noch einmal schriftlich auf die Wichtigkeit dieser dringlichen Maßnahmen hingewiesen, für weitere schriftliche Erklärungen auf diesem Gebiet habe ich keine Zeit. Mit den Lagerkommandanten II und III werde ich mich persönlich von der Durchführung dieses Befehls überzeugen. Daß nun schlagartig gehandelt werden muß, ist klar, und ich hoffe, daß ein Jeder von sich aus schon das Erforderliche tun wird.

Continued

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Dem Hauptamtschef, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Obergruppenführer und General der
Waffen- $\frac{1}{2}$ P o h l , habe ich hierüber entsprechend be-
richtet.
Für die Häftlingsarbeitskommandos der Bauleitung ergeht
durch den Hauptamtschef gesond. rter Befehl.

gez. Liebehenschel

$\frac{1}{2}$ -Obersturmbannführer.

F.d.R.

Kill...
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Hauptsturmführer
und Adjutant.

Verteiler:

Antsgruppe D	1 Stück	Kantinenverwaltung	1 St
Kommandantur I	20 "	Sola-Hütte	1 "
Kommandantur II	12 "	DAW.	1 "
Kommandantur III	14 "	Deutsche Lebensmittel	1 "
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Standortverwaltung	9 "	GubH.	1 "
Bauinspektion Schles.	1 "	TWJ.	1 "
Zentralbauleitung	6 "	Dest.	1 "
Landwirtschaft	2 "	Hyg.-bakt.Uns.Stelle	1 "
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Standortarzt	2 "	Befehlsstelle Au.	1 "
		Ablage	3 "

Continued

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Der 4-Standortälteste
Auschwitz

Auschwitz, den 10. Juni 1944.

Sonderbefehl.

Um das Herumtreiben von Zivilpersonen im Bereich des Lagers Birkenau endgültig zu unterbinden, habe ich mit sofortiger Wirkung einen verstärkten Streifendienst der hiesigen Polizeikompanie eingesetzt.

Dieser hat die Aufgabe, sämtliche Zivilpersonen, auch Frauen die sich in Begleitung von 4-Männern befinden, auf Personalausweis genauest zu kontrollieren. Zweifelhafte Personen sind festzunehmen und der Politischen Abteilung vorzuführen.

Die Streife ist berechtigt, 4-Männern, die durch Inschutznahme der sich in ihrer Begleitung befindlichen Frauenspersonen die Kontrolle erschweren oder unmöglich machen, das Soldbuch abzunehmen und dieses zur weiteren Veranlassung bei der Kommandantur K.L. Auschwitz II abzugeben.

Es sind sofort sämtliche Unterführer und Männer anzuweisen und zu befehlen, daß sie den Anweisungen der Polizeistreife Folge zu leisten und diese nach Möglichkeit zu unterstützen haben. Ich werde jeden 4-Angehörigen, der sich dieser notwendigen Maßnahme widersetzt, persönlich zur Rechenschaft ziehen und exemplarisch bestrafen.

gez. H 6 B

F.d.R.

4-Obersturmbannführer

4-Untersturmführer
und Adjutant

Verteiler:

Amtsgruppe D	1 Stck.	Sonderbeauftragter RP-4	1 Stck.
Kommandantur I	20 "	f. Schädlingbekämpfung	
Kommandantur II	12 "	Kantinenverwaltung	1 "
Kommandantur III	20 "	Sola-Hütte	1 "
4-Standortverwaltung	9 "	D.A.W.	1 "
4-Standortarzt	2 "	D.L.M.-GmbH.	1 "
Bauinspektion Schlesien	1 "	T.W.L.	1 "
Zentralbauleitung	8 "	Dest.	1 "
Landwirtschaft	2 "	Hygiene-Institut	1 "
Amtsbezirk	1 "	S.N.W. Stelle 4	1 "
Polizei-Kompanie	1 "	N.N.N. 8	1 "
		Lblage	3 "

PAŃSTWOWE MUZEUM W OŚWIECIMIU
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Der $\frac{1}{2}$ -Standortälteste
Auschwitz

Auschwitz, den 27. Juni 1944

Standortbefehl Nr. 18/44

1. Straßensperre.

Die mit Standortbefehl Nr. 14/44, Ziffer 5, vom 8.5.44 verfügte Sperrung der Straße vom Bahnhof Auschwitz zum KL muß weiterhin bis zum 31.7.1944 aufrecht erhalten werden. Die Umleitungen bleiben nach wie vor die gleichen.

2. Anträge aus Zuteilung von Wohnungseinrichtungsgegenständen.

In der letzten Zeit mehren sich die Fälle, daß $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörige und deren Anverwandten an die Standortverwaltung herantreten und Einrichtungsgegenstände jeder Art, vorwiegend Möbel, beantragen. Et. Anordnung des $\frac{1}{2}$ -Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamtes ist die Abgabe von Einrichtungsgegenständen strengstens verboten. Anträge auf Möbel, Verdunklungen, Teppiche, Läufer, Gardinen usw. sind daher zwecklos.

3. Abgabe von Brennmitteln für Familienangehörige.

Die im Interessenbereich wohnenden $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen werden hiernit aufgefordert, ihre Brennmittel (Kohlen und Briketts) jetzt schon abzunehmen, da eine Belieferung in der kalten Jahreszeit auf erhebliche Schwierigkeiten stoßen wird. Bei dieser Gelegenheit wird nochmals daran erinnert, daß die Kohlerkarten bei der Abteilung Unterkunft abgegeben werden müssen.

4. Streifendienst.

Auf Grund der sich in letzter Zeit bei den Streifeneinteilungen ergebenden Schwierigkeiten ordne ich an, daß ab sofort alle Einheiten, Abteilungen und Dienststellen des $\frac{1}{2}$ -Standortes Auschwitz ihre Unterführer zum Streifendienst abzustellen haben. Zu diesem Zweck sind bis zum 30.6.44 namentliche Listen sämtlicher Unterführer an die Dienststelle des $\frac{1}{2}$ -Standortältesten einzureichen. Bei Erfassung aller Dienstgrade brauchen die Unterführer nur in größeren Zeitabständen zum Streifendienst herangezogen zu werden, so daß eine Störung des Dienstbetriebes der einzelnen Abteilungen und Dienststellen nicht eintritt. Sollte von einer Abteilung ein zum Streifendienst eingeteilter $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehöriger ausfallen, so ist dies rechtzeitig der Kommandantur I zu melden und sofort ein Ersatzmann nachhaft zu machen.

5. Exerzieren auf dem Sportplatz.

Die Benutzung des Sportplatzes als Exerziergelände wird hiernit strengstens untersagt.

6. Übergriffe bei Suchaktionen.

Die Bauinspektion der Waffen- $\frac{1}{2}$ und Polizei "Schlesien" führt Klage darüber, daß in Gelände des Bauhofes bei Suchaktionen Magazine und abgeschlossene Schuppen aufgebrochen, Fenster eingeschlagen und andere Schäden angerichtet werden. Im Bauhof befindet sich eine Bauhofsmaschine, die bei Durchführung von Suchaktionen zu verständigigen ist, da sie sämtliche Schlösser für die unter Verschluss gehaltenen Räume besitzt. Die $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen sind entsprechend zu belehren.

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7. Betreten der Bahnanlagen und der Gebäude der DR.

Es ist in letzter Zeit wiederholt festgestellt worden, daß $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörige auf den Bahnanlagen und in den Bahnbetriebswerken der Deutschen Reichsbahn angetroffen wurden. Das Betreten dieser Anlagen ist nicht nur verboten, sondern birgt auch für die einzelnen $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen große Gefahren in sich, da die Bahnschutzpolizei ungewiss ist, hier schärfstens einzugreifen, weil jedes unberechtigte Betreten Sabotageakte erwarten läßt. Bei Nichtbeachtung etwaiger Haltrufe der Bahnschutzpolizei wird diese sofort von der Schußwaffe Gebrauch machen. Die $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen sind entsprechend zu belehren. Ich werde mir gemeldete Verstöße schärfstens bestrafen.

8. Eingriffe von $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen in Betriebsvorgänge der DR.

Die Deutsche Reichsbahn führt Klage darüber, daß $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörige die Weichen auf Gleis 21 eigenmächtig umstellen. Derartige Eingriffe in die Betriebsvorgänge der Deutschen Reichsbahn bedeuten nicht nur ein Leistungshemmnis, sondern auch eine große Betriebsgefahr. Für diese Aufgaben sind allein die Bediensteten der DR zuständig und ich verbiete jeden Eingriff in deren Dienstbetrieb. Es ist sogar vorgekommen, daß die Beamten der DR bedroht worden sind.

9. Truppenbetreuungsvorrichtungen in Konzentrationslagern.

Seit einiger Zeit ist bei Kinovorstellungen und anderen Veranstaltungen die Unruhe eingebracht, daß $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörige während der Vorstellungen (anscheinend, weil ihnen die Stühle nicht gefallen) den Saal verlassen. Derartige Störungen der Veranstaltungen haben sofort zu unterbleiben. Der jeweilige Saalordnungsdiener ist anzuweisen, nur noch in den Pausen Personen passieren zu lassen. Den Anordnungen des Saalordnungsdieneres ist in jeder Hinsicht Folge zu leisten. Auffallen ist weiterhin - besonders in der Veranstaltung am 23.6. - daß Männer die Schenkel der letzten Reihen wegnehmen und sich damit in die Gänge ganz links bzw. ganz rechts setzen. Diese Gänge müssen jedoch für besondere Vorkommnisse (Feuergefahr oder ähnliches) in einer Breite von 1.50 m unter allen Umständen freibleiben. Der Führer des Saaldienstes hat in Zukunft genauestens darauf zu achten, daß diese Gänge freigehalten werden. Außerdem sind 2 Mann des Saaldienstes an den Eingang abzustellen, die die Ausweise sämtlicher Zivilisten auf die Eintrittsberechtigung prüfen.

10. Alleinstehende $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörige.

T. Bis zum 30.6.44 sind den $\frac{1}{2}$ -Standortältesten - Abt. VI - von sämtlichen Einheiten und Dienststellen alle diejenigen $\frac{1}{2}$ -Männer (unter Angabe von Name, Vorname, Dienstgrad und Einheit bzw. Dienststelle) zu melden, die völlig alleinstehen, d.h. Männer, die weder Eltern noch Frau oder Geschwister haben, durch die sie betreut werden bzw. bei welchen sie ihren Urlaub verbringen können.

11. Radioapparate.

Um eine Übersicht über die in $\frac{1}{2}$ -Standort Auschwitz ausgegebenen Radioapparate zu gewinnen, werden sämtliche Einheiten, Dienststellen, Führer, Unterführer und Männer, die einen von der Abt. VI oder der $\frac{1}{2}$ -Standortverwaltung ausgegebenen Radioapparat leihweise bekommen haben, angewiesen, diesen unter Angabe von Fabrikmarke und -nummer sowie der Dienststelle, die ihn ausgegeben hat, in doppelter Ausfertigung bis zum 30.6.44 zu melden.

T. 12. Unterbringung.

Mit Beginn der Stördrückenperiode ist es erforderlich, daß die $\frac{1}{2}$ -Angehörigen im Bereich des III. Auschwitz in und außer Dienst

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2. Mückenschleier mit sich führen und von Mückenschutz-Krone und Einreibemittel Gebrauch machen. Die Einheiten, Dienststellen und Abteilungen haben entsprechend ihrer Stärke diese Schutzmittel beim Truppenanruf anfordern und bis 30.6.44 abzuholen. Durch das Tragen von Mückenschleiern, sowie durch Anwendung von Mückenschutz-Krone und Einreibemittel werden Mückenstiche und damit Malariaerkrankung verhütet. Nachden im Jahre 1943 86 dazartige Krankheitsfälle auftraten, bedeutet die vorbeugende Maßnahme einen wesentlichen Beitrag zur Erhaltung der Gesundheit und Kampfbereitschaft der Truppe.

13. Drahthindernis um die Krematorien III und IV.

Das Drahthindernis um die Krematorien III und IV ist ab Montag, den 26.6.44 16.00 Uhr mit elektrischen Strom geladen. Alle $\frac{1}{2}$ -angehörigen und Gefolge sind hiervon sofort in Kenntnis zu setzen.

14. Schuh austauschestelle für Kinder - $\frac{1}{2}$ -Standortverwaltung Zimmer 7.

Ab sofort findet der Schuhtausch nur noch mittwochs von 15.00 bis 17.00 Uhr statt. Außer dieser Zeit werden Schuhe nicht getauscht. Bei dieser Gelegenheit wird nochmals darauf hingewiesen, daß die einzutauschenden Schuhe in einwandfreien, gebrauchsfähigen Zustand sein müssen, da dieselben wieder zum Tausch herangezogen werden.

15. Sportgemeinschaft $\frac{1}{2}$ -Auschwitz.

Bei den am 18.6.44 in Kattowitz stattgefundenen Kreismeisterschaften errangen die Leichtathleten der hiesigen Sportgemeinschaft vor 7 zu vergebenen 5 Meistertitel und belegten außerdem 5 mal den 2. und 3 mal den 3. Platz, so daß sie sich damit zur Teilnahme an den ober-schlesischen Gruppemeisterschaften qualifizierten.

Kreismeister wurden:

$\frac{1}{2}$ -Uscha. Winter	- Standortverwaltung	in Kugelstoß mit	12,56 m
		in Diskuswurf	37,30 m
		in Speerwurf	49,60 m

$\frac{1}{2}$ -Uscha. Lehtelik	- 4. Kompanie XL Au. I	in Weitsprung	6,18 m
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Uscha. Eberle	- Standortverwaltung	in Hammerwurf	40,96 m

Diesen Vertretern der Sportgemeinschaft $\frac{1}{2}$ -Auschwitz spreche ich für ihre ausgezeichneten Leistungen meine besondere Anerkennung aus.

16. Diebstahl.

Am 14.6.44 wurde im Bereich des XL Au. II bei Gleis 21 West das Dienstfahrrad Nr. 25 gestohlen. Kennzeichen des Fahrrades: schwarzlackierter Rahmen mit grün abgesetzten Streifen, Lenker mit eingestanzten Zeichen "ZB 25", Fabrikmarke und -nummer Zbrojowka 19382, Pedalennummer weist Buchstaben "SCZ" auf.

Zusätzliche Angaben sind an den Gerichts- $\frac{1}{2}$ -Führer zu richten.

17. Besprechung für die Einheitsführer.

Am Freitag, den 30.6.1944, 20.30 Uhr, findet für sämtliche Einheitsführer des $\frac{1}{2}$ -Standortes Auschwitz, der Kommandanturen I, II und III sowie der Dienststellen ($\frac{1}{2}$ -Standortverwaltung, Bauinspektion "Schloss" eine Besprechung über aktuelle Fragen der Schulung und die Erläuterung des neuen Schulungsplanes statt. Sämtliche Einheitsführer haben daran teilzunehmen.

18. Jagdscheineinhaber der Waffen- $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. Alle Einheiten und Dienststellen melden bis 30.6.44 sämtliche $\frac{1}{2}$ -angehörige, die im Besitze eines Jagdscheines sind, unter gleichzeitiger Angabe, um den wievielten Jagdschein es sich handelt.

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19. Ungültige Ausweise.

Nachstehende Ausweise bzw. Armbinden werden für ungültig erklärt;
vor Misbrauch wird gewarnt:

beschäftigt bei Firma:

Nr. 4987 Partjka,	Zbigniew	geb. 12.7.25	Falck, Głowińsk
" 1699 Kula,	Wladislaus	" 2.2.22	Lenz & Co.
" 2021 Jarosz,	Franz	" 18.8.11	Falck, Głowińsk
" 4597 Prokop	Jan	" 27.1.23	Industriebau A.-G.
" 4563 Vanua,	Vaslav	" 11.7.20	Industriebau A.-G.
" 6295 Kos,	Karl	" 9.11.19	Hirt
" 4399 Lachus,	Walter	" 17.5.84	Zentralbauleitung
" 1797 Hermann,	Paul	" 13.9.90	Huta A.-G.
" 4109 Drozd,	Michael	" 24.9.98	Industriebau A.-G.
" 4616 Dusek,	Josef	" 13.6.24	Industriebau A.-G.
" 1654 Schröder,	Erika	" 9.2.22	
" 4293 Rudela,	Johann	" 25.5.98	Kluge, Alt-Głowińsk
" 1947 Rybica,	Josef	" 22.3.84	Lenz & Co.
" 3939 Scharchez,	Vasilji	" 26.12.11	Landwirtschaftsbetriebe
" 4762 Undant,	Heinrich	" 2.4.86	Deutsche Bau A.-G.
" 4519 Rittthammer,	Ludwig	" 12.7.03	Industriebau A.-G.
" 4645 Erban,	Miroslaus	" 12.12.24	Industriebau A.-G.
" 4422 Zeman,	Adam	" 24.12.17	Zentralbauleitung
" 3152 Sufa,	Bronislaus	" 15.11.20	Riedel
" 4174 Wloch,	Ladislaus	" 22.3.17	Industriebau A.-G.

Gcz. H 8 B

H-Obersturmbannführer

F.d.R.:

H-Obersturmbannführer
und Adjutant**Vorteiler:**

Antegruppe D	1 Stck.	Sonderbeauftragter RF-1/1	1 Stck.
Kommandantur I	20 "	f. Schädlingsbekämpfung	1 "
Kommandantur II	12 "	Kantinenverwaltung	1 "
Kommandantur III	30 "	Sola-Hütte	1 "
H-Standortverwaltung	9 "	D.A.W.	1 "
H-Standortarzt	2 "	D.L.M.-G.n.b.H.	1 "
Bauinspektions Schlesien	1 "	T.V.L.	1 "
Zentralbauleitung	8 "	Dest.	1 "
Landwirtschaft	2 "	Hygiene-Institut	1 "
Polizei-Kompanie	1 "	S.u.W. Stello 4	1 "
Lehrnachschub-Kompanie	1 "	N.A.A. 8	1 "
Antbezirk	1 "	Ablage	3 "

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Kommandantur K.L. Auschwitz II Auschwitz den 22. September 1944.

10.9.44 H. J. C. W.

Kommandantur - Befehl Nr. 23/44

=====

1. Belobigung.
Der Schütze Richard W o l t e r , 4. Kompanie, hat am 18.9.44 als Posten der großen Postenkette bei der Flucht eines Häftlings von seiner Waffe Gebrauch gemacht und damit die Flucht verhindert. Ich spreche dem Schützen W o l t e r für sein aufmerksames und entschlossenes Verhalten meine Anerkennung aus.
2. Ausrücken der Häftlinge.
Ab sofort wird angeordnet, daß das Ausrücken der Häftlinge am Morgen im Einvernehmen zwischen Schutzhaftlagerführer bzw. Lagerführerin des F.L. und dem Führer des W-T-Sturzbannes auf einen der jeweiligen Helligkeit entsprechenden Zeitpunkt festgelegt wird.
3. Straßensperrung.
Wegen Ausbaues der Straße zwischen BA I und BA II (Rampe) wird diese für die Dauer von ca 2 Wochen gesperrt.
Die Umleitung erfolgt über die Straße vor dem BA II, die Straße zwischen BA II und BA III und die Mittelstraße in BA II.
4. Reparaturen an Licht- und Telefonleitungen.
Es ist wiederholt festgestellt worden, daß Reparaturen und Änderungen an Licht und Telefonleitungen von Unberufenen ausgeführt wurden. Diese Schwarzarbeit führt oft zu Schäden und Störungen in den Anlagen und ist deshalb strengstens verboten.
Für die Ausführung von Reparaturen und Änderungen ist nur die Techn. Abteilung zuständig, die sich im Gebäude der Hauptwache Birkenau befindet und die jeweils für diese Arbeiten heranzuziehen ist.
5. Änderung einer Dienstvorschrift.
Gemäß H.V.B. Teil E Blatt 18 vom 28.8.44, Ziffer 549, ist die Ziffer 252 f der Standortdienstvorschrift (HDv. 131) zu streichen. Die bei den Einheiten befindlichen HDv. 131 sind entsprechend handschriftlich zu berichtigen.

gez. K r a m e r
Hauptsturmführer

V.d.R. *M. M. M.*

H-Untersturmführer
und Adjutant

Verteiler:

Antegruppe D	1 Stück	H-Zentralverwaltung	1 Stück
H-Standortleiter	1 "	H-Standortrat	1 "
Kommandantur II	1 "	Abteilung II	1 "
Kommandantur III	1 "		

Document 41: Headquarters Order 23/44 of 22 September 1944. Source: GARF 7021-108-54, p. 109. Not contained in Frei et al.

Sens. 22. 9. 1944

Der 7-Standortälteste
Auschwitz

Auschwitz, den 30. September
Kommandantur H. L. H. H. II

2-811/1944

Standortbefehl Nr. 25/44

1. Frauenlager K.L. Auschwitz I.
Mit Wirkung vom 1. Oktober 1944 wird das neue Frauenlager im
Schleibschlagererweiterungsbau durch das K.L. Auschwitz I über-
nommen. Dazu sämtliche Gutschöfe und Kommandos im Bereich des
K.L. Auschwitz I, die bisher der Kommandatur II unterstanden.
Die übernommenen Aufsichtsführerinnen gelten mit dem gleichen Tag
K.L. Auschwitz I veretzt.
Mit der Führung des Frauenlagers wird
Frau Antekarin V o i k e n r a t h
beauftragt.
2. Standortveterinär.
Der mit Wirkung vom 29. 9. 44 nach hier veretzte
Sturmabführer Dr. Ludwig B o c h n e
hat die Dienstgeschäfte des 7-Standort-Veterinärs übernommen.
3. Luftschutz.
Bis zur Fertigstellung der Luftschutzbunker im Siedlungsbe-
reich K.L. Auschwitz fahren bei Gefechtsalarmung einige
Kfz. ins freie Gelände. Es ist den Familienangehörigen der
K.L. Männer anheimgestellt, diese Fahrzeuge zu benutzen. Halte-
punkte sind ggf. bei der Luftschutzeileitung zu erfragen.
4. Betriebsleitung der Landwirtschaftsbetriebe beim K.L. An.
Die Betriebsleitung der Landwirtschaftsbetriebe befindet sich
ab 1. Oktober 1944 in der
Verwaltungsbaracke Rakso
Gelände der Pflanzenschützstation.
5. Verlegung der Dienststelle der Bauinspektion "Schlesien".
Die Dienststelle der Bauinspektion der Waffen- und Polizei
"Schlesien" befindet sich jetzt in:
Katowitz-West, verl. Kochowitzer Straße
Telefon Nr. 35 266-67.
6. Telefonsprechschlüssel des 7-Lazarettes.

Charakter	Nr.
Stabschef	22
Stabschef	25
Verwaltung	53
Küche	28
Präparations	32
Abt. Ia u. K. - Innen	23
Abt. Ib - Infekt. - Abt.	24
Abt. II - Chir. - Abt.	27
Abt. I - Frauen - Abt.	29

Document 42: Garrison Order No. 25/44 of 30 September 1944. Source: GARF 7021-108-54, pp. 146, 146a (transcript of Points 1+2 by Jan Sehn in AGK NTN-94, p. 34). Transcript in Frei et al., pp. 496f.

7. Gefunden:

Auf dem Wege vom Schutzhaftlager K.L.Au. I zum Wäschereigebäude wurde eine silberne Herrenuhr gefunden.
Im Lagerbereich wurden

die Erkennungsmarke Nr. 1576 3./Inf.Ers.Stl.37

1 Armbütchen

1 Vorhängeschloß mit verschiedenen Schlüsseln

gefunden.

Die gefundenen Gegenstände sind auf der Dienststelle des Standortältesten, Zimmer 24, gegen Nachweis abzuholen.

8. Ungültige Anweisung.

Nachstehende Anweisung bzw. Anordnungen gingen verloren und werden für ungültig erklärt; vor Mißbrauch wird gewarnt:

Lagerausweis Nr. 7068 ausgestellt auf den Namen Gotthelf

Schwanegger, geb. 30.12.11, besch. bei der Geheimen Staatspolizei.

Armbinde Nr. 6125 für Thadeus Walawojk, geb. 31.3.22, beschäftigt bei der Firma Kluge.

Armbinde Nr. 4519 für Ludwig Rittmann, geb. 12.7.03, beschäftigt bei der Firma Industriebau AG.

gez. B e e r

Sturmabführer.

F.d.R.

Obersturmführer
und Adjutant.

Verteilt:

Gruppe B	1 Stck.	Sonderbeauftragter RF-7	
Kommandantur I	20 "	f. Schädlingsbekämpfung	
Kommandantur II	12 "	Kantinenverwaltung	
Kommandantur III	35 "	Sola-Hütte	
Zentralverwaltung	9 "	DAV	
Standortarzt	2 "	D.M.-Geb.	
Inspektion Schlesien	1 "	F.W.	
Zentralleitung	8 "	Post	
Landwirtschaftsbetriebe	2 "	Hygiene-Institut	
Polizeikompanie	2 "	S.u.V. Stelle 4	
Postnachkompanie	1 "	S.A.A.S	
Antenne	1 "	Ablage	3

Arbeitszeit für Häftlinge.

Die Arbeitszeit für die Außenkommandos am Standort Auschwitz wird, soweit es die starken Nebel zulassen, ab 2.10.1943 von

6.00 - 12.00 Uhr und 12.30 - 17.00 Uhr

bestimmt.

Continued

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Der H-Standortaltteste
Auschwitz

Abschrift !

Auschwitz, den 22. Okt. 1944

Standortbefehl Nr. 26/44

1. In Ausübung ihres Dienstes fielen vor dem Feind getreu ihrem Eid auf den Führer am Sonnabend, den 7.10.44,

H-Uscha. Rudolf Erler, geb. 31.8.04	5. H-T. Stuba, KL Au I
" Willi Freese, " 30.9.21	2. H-T. Stuba, KL Au II
" Josef Purke, " 28.2.03	1. H-T. Stuba, KL Au II

Wir werden den gefallenen Kameraden stets ein treues Andenken bewahren.

2. Warnwoche.

Die Sicherheit des Reiches im gegenwärtigen entscheidenden Stadium des Krieges verlangt von jedem H-Angehörigen und Gefolgschaftsmitglied unbedingte Gewissenhaftigkeit und Disziplin bei der Behandlung aller geheimzuhaltenden Vorgänge und Gegenstände.

Der Erziehung zu dieser Disziplin dient die sogenannte "Pet" Aktion, die im Rahmen einer Warnwoche am 16.10.44 beginnt. Allen Einheiten, Dienststellen und Abteilungen gehen hierfür Warnzettel zu, die in folgender Weise anzubringen sind:

- a) die großen und mittleren Warnzettel an gut sichtbaren, in die Augen springenden Stellen der H-eigenen Dienst- und Arbeitsräume, Hallen, Flure, Kantinen, Friseurstuben usw.
- b) die kleinen und kleinsten Warnzettel an Fernsprech- und anderen Nachrichtenapparaten, Schreibmaschinen, usw.

Die Warnzettel sind ab 15.10.44 schlagartig innerhalb von 24 Stunden anzubringen. Die zur Verteilung kommenden Zettel sind sinnvoll zu verwenden und restlos aufzubrauchen.

Während der Warnwoche sind durch die Führer der Einheiten und Dienststellenleiter laufende Belehrungen über die Gefahren des leichtsinnigen Schwätzens durchzuführen. Dabei ist darauf hinzuweisen, daß die Schweigepflicht in erster Linie für die H-Angehörigen selbst gilt. Jedem Schwätzer ist in dieser Woche mit dem Warnwort "Pet" entgegenzutreten. Wenn vom Beginn dieser "Pet"-Aktion zehn Prozent aller H-Angehörigen und Gefolgschaftsmitglieder die anderen neunzig Prozent mit dem Worte "Pet" warnen und die Bedeutung dieses Wortes verstanden wird, nämlich

"Achtung, Feind hört mit! Schwatz nicht! S c h w e i g e !"
dann hat die Aktion ihre Aufgabe erfüllt.
Es ist dafür Sorge zu tragen, daß am 16.10.44 die erste Belehrung erfolgt und die Angehörigen der Einheiten und Dienststellen über den Sinn der Warnzettel aufgeklärt werden.

3. Anforderung von Kraftfahrzeugen.

Wiederholte Feststellungen haben gezeigt, daß Fahrzeuge für Überlandfahrten für Sonntag angefordert werden, die Fahrten aber nicht zustande kommen, weil die Sachbearbeiter übersehen hatten, daß die Fahrzeuge für einen Sonntag angefordert wurden. Die Überlandfahrer verloren durch die unüberlegte Anforderung ihren Ruhetag, die Fahrzeuge wurden umsonst fahrbereit gemacht und verbrauchten unnötig Tankholz.
Diese Unachtsamkeit muß unter allen Umständen ausgemerzt werden. Die Abteilungen haben bei Ausstellung der Kraftfahrzeuganforderung

(364)

Verwaltung X.L. Nr. 11
Auschwitz, den 9. November 1944.

Kommandantur K.L. Auschwitz II

Kommandantur - Befehl Nr. 27/44

1. Beförderungen:
Mit Wirkung vom 9.11.1944 wurden befördert:
H-Untersturmführer d.R. Hans Schindler, H-Nr. 300 975
zum H-Obersturmführer d.R.,
H-Standartenoberjunker d.R. Klaus Peterleit, H-Nr. 454 345
zum H-Untersturmführer d.R.

2. Urlaubsgesuche.
Zu jedem Urlaubsgesuch ist künftig das Soldbuch mit vorzulegen.

3. Scheinwerfer.
Ich habe wiederholt festgestellt, daß Batterien für Scheinwerfer auf den Türmen gekippt und als Sitzgelegenheit benutzt werden. Dadurch werden die Batterien und somit die Scheinwerfer unbrauchbar.
Ich verbiete eine solche Handlungsweise auf den Türmen und werde Zuwiderhandelnde zur Bestrafung heranziehen.
Die Posten der Nachtwache sind hierüber eingehend zu belehren.

4. Rattenbekämpfung.
In der Zeit vom 7.11. bis auf weiteres findet im Bereich des K.L. Auschwitz II eine Rattenvertilgungsaktion statt.
Die Köder sind in Bonbonsform in dünnem, rotem Papier eingewickelt und rings um sämtliche Baracken und Gebäude ausgelegt.
Kinder und Kleintiere müssen von diesen Ködern ferngehalten werden. Es wird gewarnt, diese Bonbons aufzuheben, da sie giftig und gesundheitsschädigend sind.
Sämtliche H-Angehörige und Häftlinge sind hierüber zu belehren.

5. Allgemeine Heeresmitteilungen vom 7.10.44
auf die Ziffern
533 Einführung des neuen Wehrmachtsreisegeldes und Wehrmachtsmarschausweises,
538 Penalanordnungen nach Oberkain, Untersteiermark und Alt-Kärnten,
539 Änderung der H.Dv. 131
540 Einstellung der Arbeiten an der Rüstungsfacharbeiter - Zentralkartei,
wird besonders hingewiesen.
F.d.R. *[Signature]* gez. K. F. M. e. r
H-Obersturmführer H-Hauptsturmführer
und Adjutant
Verteilen in Antwort.

Document 44: Headquarters Order 27/44 of 9 November 1944. Source: GARF 7021-108-54, p. 102. Not contained in Frei et al.

Verhandlung

über die Verpflichtung des SS-Mitglieds Anton Wessenhöfner
(Vor- und Zuname)

Ich wurde am 7. Dez. 43 durch SS-Unterscharführer Pfeiffer
(Dienstgrad und Name des Führers)

über meine Pflichten im allgemeinen, insbesondere über die Verpflichtung belehrt, dass ich
über Angelegenheiten, die mir vermöge meines Dienstes bekannt geworden sind, Ver-
schwiegenheit zu bewahren habe.

Ich wurde ferner darüber belehrt, dass die Pflicht, Dienstgeheimnisse zu wahren, auch nach
meinem späteren Ausscheiden aus der SS fortbesteht.

Ich bin mir bewusst, dass ich mich eines Ungehorsams gegen einen Dienstbefehl schuldig
mache, und ich weiss auch, dass ein Verstoß gegen diesen Befehl Landesverrat bedeutet.

Weiter ist mir bekannt, dass nur der Führer allein über Leben und Tod
eines Staatsfeindes entscheidet. Kein SS-Angehöriger und kein zum Dienst
in der Waffen-SS Verpflichteter ist daher berechtigt, Hand an einen Staats-
feind zu legen oder ihn körperlich zu misshandeln. Bestraft wird der Häftling
nur durch den Kommandanten. Ebenso werden in den KL. durchzuführende
Exekutionen nur auf Befehl des Reichsführers-SS und den von ihm damit
beauftragten SS-Führern durchgeführt.

Ich gebe auf Handschlag nachstehende Erklärung ab:

„Ich gelobe an Eides Statt, dass ich meine dienstlichen Obliegenheiten im Konzen-
trationslager Auschwitz stets pünktlich und gewissenhaft verrichten und das Dienst-
geheimnis wahren werde.“

Zur Bestätigung dieses Verpflichtungsaktes unterzeichne ich nach Verlesung diese Verhandlung.

Auschwitz, den 8. Dezember 1943.

Anton Wessenhöfner
(Vor- und Zuname)

SS-Schütze
(Dienstgrad)

Document 45: "Verpflichtung" ("Commitment") of SS private Anton Wessenhöfner of 8 December 1943. Commitment to keep official secrets, to obedience and in particular to refrain from any mistreatment of inmates. Source: RGVA 502-4-50, p. 3. Not contained in Frei et al.

Der 4-Standortarzt
A u s c h w i t z .

18

Auschwitz, den 6.7.43

S/Au. 14 h (KL) 7.43/Dr. W/Ri.

Betreff: Misshandlung des Häftl. 115385
Bemug: Meldung des Lagerarztes Bunn vom 5.7.43
Königswilhelm Jedtze
Häftl. 115385
Tagebuch 1902
7-8. Juli 1943

An den
1. Schutzhaftlagerführer KL
A u s c h w i t z .

Der Lagerarzt Bunn meldet dem 4-Standortarzt Auschwitz, dass
der Häftling 115385, Richard J e d t z e mit
Hämatomen am linken Auge, auf der Kopfhaut, Kontusion des lin-
ken Handrückens und Striemen auf dem Gesäss in den HKB eingelie-
fert wurde.

J. wurde vom Blockältesten des Blockes 24 (Bunn), Häftl. 113932
Otto Osterloh mit einem Gummischlauch misshandelt.

Der 4-Standortarzt Auschwitz bittet um Untersuchung und Be-
strafung des Schuldigen.

Nachrichtlich an:
Kommandant KL Au.
Abteilung III a

Der 4-Standortarzt
A u s c h w i t z ;

4-Hauptsturmführer

Document 46: Dr. Wirths's report of an inmate having been mistreated by another inmate, for the purpose of punishing the culprit. Source: RGVA 502-1-65, p. 63.

Not contained in Frei et al.

Inhalt von Hülle G. 2 / 1

**Kommandantur
Konzentrationslager Auschwitz**

Auschwitz, den 23. Juni 1942.
Telefon Nr. 65.

Az.: KL 14 f 3/6.42./ Ka.

Betr.: Erschießungen von Häftlingen auf der Flucht.

Häftling Nr. 30760,	Hirsch, Jakob	geb. 27. 1.1925.
Häftling Nr. 33563,	Goldstein, Nikolaus	geb. 8.10.1915.
Häftling Nr. 33806,	Kelnar, Franz	geb. 10. 8.1882.
Häftling Nr. 34713,	Geminder, Chaim	geb. 1. 1.1896.
Häftling Nr. 35790,	John, Josef	geb. 6. 9.1879.
Häftling Nr. 35921,	Boula, Josef	geb. 14. 8.1908.
Häftling Nr. 35991,	Ruizl, Johann	geb. 6. 6.189.
Häftling Nr. 36287,	Fischer, Isidor	geb. 16. 2.190.
Häftling Nr. 36854,	Trauer, Julius	geb. 19. 2.190.
Häftling Nr. 38360,	Deutsch, Jakob	geb. 15. 8.1911.

Bezug: -o-
Anl.: 10 Vorgänge.

An das
SS- und Polizeigericht XV.
Breslau

SS- u. Polizeigericht XV
Breslau

Emp. 25. JUNI 1942

Ca. K

In der Anlage überreicht die Kommandantur des KL.Auschwitz
10 Berichte gegen

SS-Schütze Johann Beyer,	9./SS-T-Stuba.,
SS-Rottf. Josef Richter,	2./SS-T-Stuba.,
SS-Schütze Adolf Jeske,	9./SS-T-Stuba.,
SS-Schütze Josef Baumstark,	9./SS-T-Stuba.,
SS-Schütze Josef Josun,	9./SS-T-Stuba.,
SS-Schütze Wladislaus Dargis,	5./SS-T-Stuba.,
SS-Schütze Josef Mohr,	2./SS-T-Stuba.,
SS-Strm. Willi Sitzka,	5./SS-T-Stuba.,

wegen Erschießung der oben angeführten Häftlinge auf der
Flucht.

Es wird um Einstellung der Ermittlungsverfahren und um Freigabe
der Leichen zur Feuerbestattung gebeten, da die Posten gemäß
ihren Dienstanweisungen und nicht rechtswidrig handelten.

[Signature]
SS-Sturmabführer und Kommandant.

[Initials]

Document 47: Camp Commandant Höss's requests to the SS and police court in Breslau to end criminal proceedings for homicides against SS guards at Auschwitz who had shot inmates trying to escape. Source: Fritz Bauer Institut (ed.), images, Document 77. Not contained in Frei et al.

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Abschrift.

FS.-Nr. 3292

Oranienburg 3292 27.5.43 0930 -K-

An den Kommandanten KL. Auschwitz und KL. Lublin.

Betr.: Häftlingsüberstellung

Bezug: Dortg.FS.Nr. 2605 v.25.5.43


Konzentrationslager Auschwitz	
Abteilung <i>W.A.</i>	
Tgb. Nr. 1873	28. Mai 1943
	(28)

KL.Auschwitz überstellt sofort im Einzeltransport 800 Malariaerkrankte Häftlinge zum KL. Lublin. Ausreichende Marschverpflegung ist mitzugeben.

Bewachung stellt KL. Auschwitz, KL. Lublin meldet Zugang.

KL. Auschwitz meldet Abgang der Häftlinge:

i.V. gez. Mebehenschel, 1/4-Ostuba.



d.R.d.A.

OB.

Oberschulführer und Adjutant.

Document 48: Copy of telex from Auschwitz CC to Majdanek CC of 27 May 1943 regarding the transfer of 800 malaria patients from Auschwitz to Majdanek.
Source: APMO D-Auf-3a/283, p. 306. Not contained in Frei et al.

Kommandantur
Arbeitserziehungslager Birkenau

Birkenau, den 8. 6. 1944

Entlassungsschein

Der Kristian Jan. geb. am 40 Jahre alt
in Slotnia, war in der Zeit
vom 3.5.1944 bis 8.6.1944 in einem Arbeitserziehungslager
untergebracht.
Die Entlassung erfolgte am 8.6.1944

Auflage:

Sie haben sich sofort ~~beim~~
~~Arbeitsamt, Auschwitz O/S~~
beim Arbeitsamt, Auschwitz O/S
zu melden. (lt. Verfg. Stapo Kattowitz O/S
zwecks Neuvermittlung)



Der Lagerkommandant:

(S ch u r z)
#-Untersturmführer

Kommandantur
des Konzentrationslagers
Auschwitz II

Auschwitz den 29.6.1944 19

Entlassungsschein

Die Kimstacz Janina, geb. am 19.8.1921
in Odensee, war in der Zeit
vom 25.1.1943 bis 29.6.1944 in einem Konzentrationslager untergebracht.
Die Entlassung erfolgte am: 29.6.1944
Seine Führung war:

Auflage:

Sie haben sich bis auf Widerruf jeden 1. Werktag
bei der Ortspolizeibehörde Ihres Wohnortes und sofort
beim Arbeitsamt
in Auschwitz O/S
zu melden. (lt. Erlaß des Reichssicher-
heitshauptamtes)



Der Lagerkommandant:

#-Hauptsturmführer.

Documents 49a&b: Jan Kristian's (top) and Janina Kimstacz's (below) release certificates from the Auschwitz Labor Education Camp of 8 and 29 June 1944, respectively, hence during the alleged culmination of the claimed mass murder of Hungarian Jews. Source: RGVA 502-1-436, pp. 105, 190. Not contained in Frei et al.

140/100
/2

Aufstellung

Über die zur Durchführung der
Sondermaßnahme im K.G.L. notwendigen Baracken.

	<u>R.A.D. Baracken</u>	<u>Schweizer Baracken</u>	<u>Luftwaffen- baracken</u>	<u>Pferdestall- baracken</u>
Baubabschnitt III.				
(Häftlingslazarett)				
Pflegerbaracken		9		
Apotheke		1		
Küchenbaracken 5 x 3	15			
2 x 2	4			
Blockführerbaracken	6			
Entwesungsbaracken				6
Waschereibaracken				6
Vorrätebaracken			2	7
Spezialbaracke 6a (Frisch Operierte)			4	
Spezialbaracke 6b (Schwere Innere)			4	
Spezialbaracke 2 (Röntgen- und Be- handlung)			2	
Spezialbaracke 1 (Chirurgische)			2	
Baracken für Normal Kranke			111	
Kammerbaracken			4	
Truppenlazarett				
Normalkrankenbaracken			2	
Zusammen:	25	10	131	19
Vorhanden sind:	25	10	89	9
Anzufordern sind:	—	—	42	10

Aufgestellt:
Auschwitz, den 11. Juni 1943.
Ja/L.

Document 50: List of the barracks required for the camp infirmary in Section III of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp, dated 11 June 1943. Source: RGVA 502-1-79, p. 100. Not contained in Frei et al.

Auschwitz O/S., den 9. April 1943. 79

Verzeichnis sämtlicher beim Lager beschäftigten Baufirmen.Baustelle Auschwitz

1. Firma Baugeschäft Anhalt, Berlin SW 11, Schönebergerstr. 13.
2. " Friedrich Boos, Köln-Rickendorf, Helmholtzstr. 65/67.
3. " Carl Brandt, Halle/Saale, Platz der SA 10.
4. " Continental Wasserwerksgesellschaft GmbH, Berlin-Charlottenburg
5. Deutsche Bau-AG., Breslau, Charlottenstr. 54/56, Hardenbergstr. 1.
6. " Carl Falk, Gleiwitz O/S., Gustav Freitag Allee 13.
7. " Wilhelm Gottschling, Baumeister, Kiegnitz O/S.
8. " Hermann Hirt Nachf., Breslau 13, Augustastr. 147
9. " Huta AG., Kattowitz O/S., Friedrichstr. 19
10. " Industrie-Bau AG., Bielitz O/S., Elisabethstr. 21
11. " Alfred Keil, Baugeschäft, Gleiwitz O/S., Teucherstr. 10.
12. " Josef Kluge, Baugeschäft, Alt - Gleiwitz O/S.
13. " Jng.R. Koehler, Bauunternehmung, Myslowitz O/S.
14. " Schlesische Industriebau Lenz u.Co.-AG., Kattowitz O/S, Grundmann-
15. " Lepski u. Co., Bunzlau O/S., Löwenbergerstr. 24/25. str. 23
16. " Fritz Niegel, Ofenbaugeschäft, Beuthen O/S., Stefanstr. 6
17. " Friedrich Petersen, Berlin - Pankow, Göstr. 47 a
18. " Helmut Prestel, Sosnowitz O/S., Schoppnitzerstr. 3.
19. " Riedel u. Sohn, Bielitz O/S., Brückenstr. 1
20. " Franz Spirra, Oppeln - Wilhelmsthal O/S., Hafenstr. 24.
21. " Jng. Richard Storch, Werschow b/Galau H.L. Postschließfach 5
22. " Zweigstelle Krakau, Alte Weichselstr.
22. " Topf u. Söhne, Erfurt, Dreiseistr. - Postschließfach 55
23. " Triton, Tiefbau, Kattowitz O/S., den Königshüttestr. 87
24. " Walter Wagner, Gleiwitz O/S., Grüne Waldstr. 7
25. " Hans Wodak, Bauingenieur u. Brunnenbaumstr., Beuthen O/S.
26. " Richter, Debica, Generalgouvernement
27. " Godzik, Carl - K.G., Gleiwitz O/S., Mische Allee 6, Post-schließfach 59
28. " Richard Reckmann, Kottbus, Filiale Myslowitz O/S., Hermann Göringstr. 7.
29. " Hersel, Ullersdorf über Lauban.

Document 51: List of civilian construction companies operating at the Auschwitz Camp on 9 April 1943: 29 all in all. Source: RGVA 502-1-96a, p. 39. Not contained in Frei et al.

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Aufstellung über in der Woche vom 4.4.-10.4.43.
geleisteten Pumpenstunden mittels Handpumpen.

Am 5.4. zwei Pumpen = 21 Stunden. 150 Ø Leitung. Krem. 2. Grundwasser.

" 6.4. " " = 21 " " " " " " " " " "

" 7.4. " " = 21 " " " " " " " " " "

" 8.4. " " = 21 " " " " " " " " " "

" 9.4. eine Pumpe = 10½ " " " " " " " " " "

" 9.4. " " = 10½ " " " " " " " " " "

" 9.4. " " = 10½ " " " " " " " " " "

" 10.4. " " = 10½ " " " " " " " " " "

" 10.4. " " = 10½ " " " " " " " " " "

" 10.4. " " = 10½ " " " " " " " " " "

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Vorstehende Aufstellung bestätigt

Auschwitz den 15 April 1943.

Bauleitung Firma

Gepner Continental Wasserwerke Ges. m. b. H.
 Bin. Charlottenburg, 120 Gendeburgerstr. 1
 Baustelle

Document 52: List of pumping hours performed by inmates to drain groundwater from the construction pits of the semi-underground morgues of Crematoria II and III at Birkenau. Source: RGVA 502-1-157, p. 52. Not contained in Frei et al.

Zentral-Bauleitung
der Waffen-SS und Polizei
Auschwitz O.-G.

Auschwitz, den 6. Dezember 1943
Ordnungsbefehl Nr. 66
Sternplatz Myslowitz Nr. 22

Befehl. Nr. 41317/43/EG/Go
Bei Rückfrage unbedingt Aktenzeichen angeben

Betr.: Meldung von Häftlingen mit guter Führung
Bezug: mündl. Mitteilung von SS-Ostuf. Hoffmann
Anlg.: - - -

An die
Kommandantur
- Abtlg. III a -

Auschwitz O/S

1. Abtl. Maschinenbau	Erzetuski	Häftl. Nr. 1 003
2. " Wasserbau	Jecminek	" 23 006
3. " Kanalisation	Hübsch	" 839
4. " Wasserversorg.	Urbanczyk	" 39 663
5. " Vermessung	Goslinowski	" 8 262
	Montczewski	" 18 869
	Cioch	" 24 525
6. " Melioration	Mateiko	" 8 620
	Krew	" 20 620
7. " Sanitäre Inst.	Lachecki	" 1 002
	Miesok	" 20 423
	Mazur	" 125

Abteilung Hochbau

1 Abtl. Planung	Sawka Leo	"	538
2 " "	Przybylski	"	471
3 " Ind. Bauten	Miketal	"	52 435
4 " Baultg. K.L.	Kwiatkowsky	"	23 043

Die unter 7. aufgeführten Häftlinge sind mit Montagearbeiten in den Wasseraufbereitungs- und Pumpenstationen eingesetzt und sind besonders tüchtig. Auf eine evtl. Übernahme wird besonderer Wert gelegt.

Der Leiter der Zentralbauleitung
der Waffen-SS und Polizei Auschwitz

[Signature]
SS-Obersturmführer (F)

9/0011 1825

Document 53: Report of inmates recommended for a reward (approval of wearing long hair) for good conduct. Source: RGVA 502-1-256, p. 121. Not contained in Frei et al.

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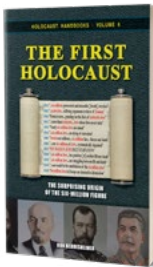
HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS

This ambitious, growing series addresses various aspects of the “Holocaust” of the WWII era. Most of them are based on decades of research from archives all over the world. They are heavily referenced. In contrast to most other works on this issue, the tomes of this series approach its topic with profound academic scrutiny and a critical attitude. Any Holocaust researcher ignoring this series will remain oblivious to some of the most important research in the field. These books are designed to both convince the common reader as well as academics. The following books have appeared so far, or are about to be released.

SECTION ONE:

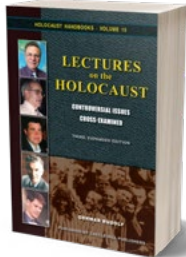
General Overviews of the Holocaust

The First Holocaust. The Surprising Origin of the Six-Million Figure. By Don Heddesheimer. This compact but substantive study documents



propaganda spread prior to, during and after the FIRST World War that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation. The magic number of suffering and dying Jews was 6 million back then as well. The book details how these Jewish fundraising operations in America raised vast sums in the name of feeding suffering Polish and Russian Jews but actually funneled much of the money to Zionist and Communist groups. 6th ed., 206 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#6)

Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined. By Germar Rudolf. This book first explains why “the Holocaust” is an important topic, and that it is essential to keep an open mind about it. It then tells how many mainstream scholars expressed doubts and subsequently fell from grace. Next, the physical traces and documents about the various claimed crime scenes and murder weapons are discussed. After that, the reliability of witness testimony is examined. Finally, the author argues for a free exchange of ideas on this topic. This book gives the most-comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the critical research into the Holocaust. With its dialogue style, it is easy to read, and it can even be used as an encyclopedic compendium. 4th ed., 597 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#15)



Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality. By Nicholas Kollerstrom. In 1941, British Intelligence analysts cracked the German “Enigma” code. Hence, in 1942 and 1943, encrypted radio communications between German concentration camps and the Berlin headquarters were decrypted. The intercepted data

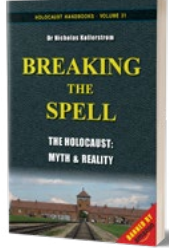
refutes the orthodox “Holocaust” narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics. Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these intercepts and a wide array of mostly unchallenged corroborating evidence to show that “witness statements” supporting the human gas chamber narrative clearly clash with the available scientific data. Kollerstrom concludes that the history of the Nazi “Holocaust” has been written by the victors with ulterior motives. It is distorted, exaggerated and largely wrong. With a foreword by Prof. Dr. James Fetzner. 7th ed., 286 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index. (#31)



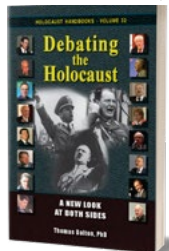
Pictured above are the first 52 volumes of scientific studies that comprise the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. More volumes and new editions are constantly in the works. Check www.HolocaustHandbooks.com for updates.

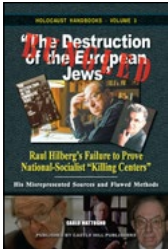
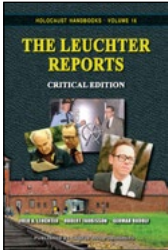
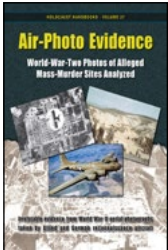
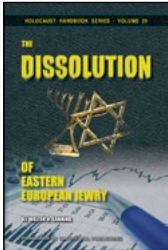
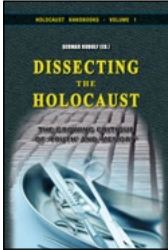
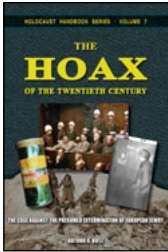
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Debating the Holocaust. A New Look at Both Sides. By Thomas Dalton. Mainstream historians insist that there cannot be, may not be, any debate about the Holocaust. But ignoring it does not make this controversy go away. Traditional scholars admit that there was neither a budget, a plan, nor an order for the Holocaust; that the key camps have all but vanished, and so have any human remains; that material and unequivocal documentary evidence is absent; and that there are serious problems with survivor testimonies. Dalton juxtaposes the traditional Holocaust narrative with revisionist challenges and then analyzes the mainstream’s responses to them. He reveals the weaknesses of both sides, while declaring revisionism the winner of the current state of the debate.





4th ed., 342 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#32)

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry. By Arthur R. Butz. The first writer to analyze the entire Holocaust complex in a precise scientific manner. This book exhibits the overwhelming force of arguments accumulated by the mid-1970s. Butz's two main arguments are: 1. All major entities hostile to Germany must have known what was happening to the Jews under German authority. They acted during the war as if no mass slaughter was occurring. 2. All the evidence adduced to prove any mass slaughter has a dual interpretation, while only the innocuous one can be proven to be correct. This book continues to be a major historical reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This edition has numerous supplements with new information gathered over the last 48 years. 5th ed., 572 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#7)

Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory.' Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific techniques and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of some 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the “Holocaust.” It reads as excitingly as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians and scientists are proven. This is the intellectual adventure of the 21st Century. Be part of it! 4th ed., 611 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#1)

The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry. By Walter N. Sanning. Six Million Jews died in the Holocaust. Sanning did not take that number at face value, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets, among other things. The book is based mainly on Jewish, Zionist and mainstream sources. It concludes that a sizeable share of the Jews found missing during local censuses after the Second World War, which were so far counted as “Holocaust victims,” had either emigrated (mainly to Israel or the U.S.) or had been deported by Stalin to Siberian labor camps. 3rd ed., foreword by A.R. Butz, epilogue by Germar Rudolf, and an update by the author containing new insights; 264

pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography (#29).

Air-Photo Evidence: World-War-Two Photos of Alleged Mass-Murder Sites Analyzed. By Germar Rudolf (editor). During World War Two both German and Allied reconnaissance aircraft took countless air photos of places of tactical and strategic interest in Europe. These photos are prime evidence for the investigation of the Holocaust. Air photos of locations like Auschwitz, Majdanek, Treblinka, Babi Yar etc. permit an insight into what did or did not happen there. The author has unearthed many pertinent photos and has thoroughly analyzed them. This book is full of air-photo reproductions and schematic drawings explaining them. According to the author, these images refute many of the atrocity claims made by witnesses in connection with events in the German sphere of influence. 6th edition; with a contribution by Carlo Mattogno. 167 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index (#27).

The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition. By Fred Leuchter, Robert Faurisson and Germar Rudolf. Between 1988 and 1991, U.S. expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four reports on whether the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world-famous. Based on various arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated could never have been “utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers.” The second report deals with gas-chamber claims for the camps Dachau, Mauthausen and Hartheim, while the third reviews design criteria and operation procedures of execution gas chambers in the U.S. The fourth report reviews Pressac's 1989 tome about Auschwitz. 4th ed., 252 pages, b&w illustrations. (#16)

Bungled: "The Destruction of the European Jews". Raul Hilberg's Failure to Prove National-Socialist "Killing Centers." By Carlo Mattogno. Raul Hilberg's magnum opus *The Destruction of the European Jews* is an orthodox standard work on the Holocaust. But how does Hilberg support his thesis that Jews were murdered *en masse*? He rips documents out of their context, distorts their content, misinterprets their meaning, and ignores entire archives. He only refers to “useful” witnesses, quotes fragments out of context, and conceals the fact that his witnesses are lying through their teeth. Lies and deceptions permeate Hil-

berg's book, 302 pages, bibliography, index. (#3)

Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Current historical writings about the Third Reich claim state it was difficult for Jews to flee from Nazi persecution. The truth is that Jewish emigration was welcomed by the German authorities. Emigration was not some kind of wild flight, but rather a lawfully determined and regulated matter. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy. She shows that German and Jewish authorities worked closely together. Jews interested in emigrating received detailed advice and offers of help from both sides. 2nd ed., 130 pages, index. (#12)

Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography. By Carlo Mattogno. Neither increased media propaganda or political pressure nor judicial persecution can stifle revisionism. Hence, in early 2011, the Holocaust Orthodoxy published a 400-page book (in German) claiming to refute "revisionist propaganda," trying again to prove "once and for all" that there were homicidal gas chambers at the camps of Dachau, Natzweiler, Sachsenhausen, Mauthausen, Ravensbrück, Neuengamme, Stutthof... you name them. Mattogno shows with his detailed analysis of this work of propaganda that mainstream Holocaust hagiography is beating around the bush rather than addressing revisionist research results. He exposes their myths, distortions and lies. 2nd ed., 280 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#25)

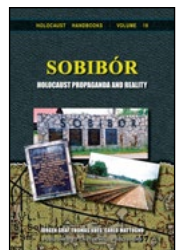
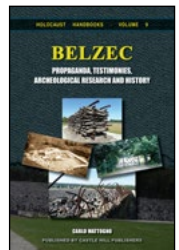
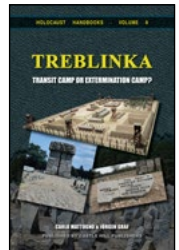
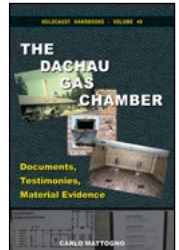
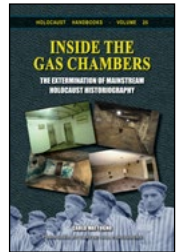
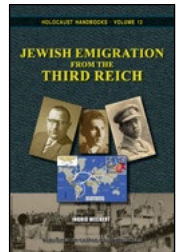
SECTION TWO: Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

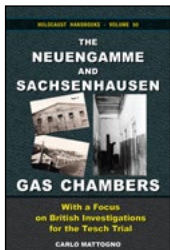
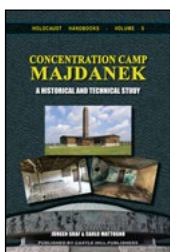
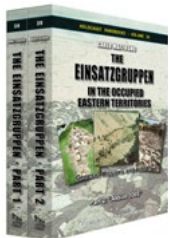
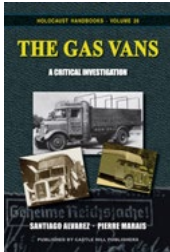
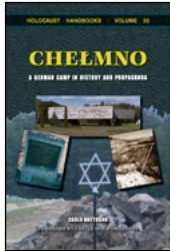
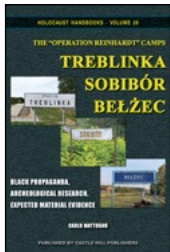
The Dachau Gas Chamber. By Carlo Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at the infamous Dachau Camp could have been operational. Could these gas chambers have fulfilled their alleged function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians? Or does the evidence point to an entirely different purpose? This study reviews witness reports and finds that many claims are nonsense or technically impossible. As many layers of confounding misunderstandings and misrepresentations are peeled away, we discover the core of what the truth was concerning the existence of these gas chambers. 154 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#49)

Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, Diesel-exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multi-storied buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. On the basis of numerous documents they reveal Treblinka's true identity as a mere transit camp. 3rd ed., 384 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#8)

Belzec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec Camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: Diesel-exhaust gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. For those who know the stories about Treblinka this sounds familiar. Thus, the author has restricted this study to the aspects which are new compared to Treblinka. In contrast to Treblinka, forensic drillings and excavations were performed at Belzec, the results of which are critically reviewed. 142 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#9)

Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp are analyzed that started in 2000-2001 and carried on until 2018. The book also documents the general National-Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal "final solution." In conclusion, Sobibór emerges not as a "pure extermination camp", but as a transit camp from where Jews were deported to the occupied eastern territories. 2nd ed., 460 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)





The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Belzec. By Carlo Mattogno. This study has its first focus on witness testimonies recorded during World War II and the immediate post-war era, many of them discussed here for the first time, thus demonstrating how the myth of the "extermination camps" was created. The second part of this book brings us up to speed with the various archaeological efforts made by mainstream scholars in their attempt to prove that the myth is true. The third part compares the findings of the second part with what we ought to expect, and reveals the chasm between facts and myth. 402 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index. (#28)

Chelmno: A Camp in History & Propaganda. By Carlo Mattogno. At Chelmno, huge masses of Jewish prisoners are said to have been gassed in "gas vans" or shot (claims vary from 10,000 to 1.3 million victims). This study covers the subject from every angle, undermining the orthodox claims about the camp with an overwhelmingly effective body of evidence. Eyewitness statements, gas wagons as extermination weapons, forensics reports and excavations, German documents – all come under Mattogno's scrutiny. Here are the uncensored facts about Chelmno, not the propaganda. This is a complementary volume to the book on *The Gas Vans* (#26). 2nd ed., 188 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography. (#23)

The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation. By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. Did the Nazis use mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people? Are witness statements believable? Are documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? In order to get to the truth of the matter, Alvarez has scrutinized all known wartime documents and photos about this topic; he has analyzed a huge amount of witness statements as published in the literature and as presented in more than 30 trials held over the decades in Germany, Poland and Israel; and he has examined the claims made in the pertinent mainstream literature. The result of his research is mind-boggling. Note: This book and Mattogno's book on Chelmno were edited in parallel to make sure they are consistent and not repetitive. 2nd ed., 412 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#26)

The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern Territories: Genesis, Missions and Actions. By C. Mattogno. Before invading the Soviet Union, the German authorities set up special units meant to secure the area behind the German front. Orthodox historians claim that these units called *Einsatzgruppen* primarily engaged in rounding up and mass-murdering Jews. This study sheds a critical light onto this topic by reviewing all the pertinent sources as well as material traces. It reveals on the one hand that original war-time documents do not fully support the orthodox genocidal narrative, and on the other that most post-"liberation" sources such as testimonies and forensic reports are steeped in Soviet atrocity propaganda and are thus utterly unreliable. In addition, material traces of the claimed massacres are rare due to an attitude of collusion by governments and Jewish lobby groups. 2nd ed., 2 vols., 864 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#39)

Concentration Camp Majdanek. A Historical and Technical Study. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. At war's end, the Soviets claimed that up to two million Jews were murdered at the Majdanek Camp in seven gas chambers. Over the decades, however, the Majdanek Museum reduced the death toll three times to currently 78,000, and admitted that there were "only" two gas chambers. By exhaustively researching primary sources, the authors expertly dissect and repudiate the myth of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. They also critically investigated the legend of mass executions of Jews in tank trenches and prove it groundless. Again they have produced a standard work of methodical investigation which authentic historiography cannot ignore. 3rd ed., 358 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#5)

The Neuengamme and Sachsenhausen Gas Chambers. By Carlo Mattogno and Friedrich Jansson. The Neuengamme Camp near Hamburg, and the Sachsenhausen Camp north of Berlin allegedly had homicidal gas chambers for the mass gassing of inmates. The evaluation of many postwar interrogation protocols on this topic exposes inconsistencies, discrepancies and contradictions. British interrogating techniques are revealed as manipulative, threatening and mendacious. Finally, technical absurdities of gas-chambers and mass-gassing claims unmask these tales as a mere regurgitation of hearsay stories from other

camp, among them foremost Auschwitz. 2nd ed., 238 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#50)

Concentration Camp Stutthof and Its Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. Orthodox historians claim that the Stutthof Camp near Danzig, East Prussia, served as a “makeshift” extermination camp in 1944, where inmates were killed in a gas chamber. Based mainly on archival resources, this study thoroughly debunks this view and shows that Stutthof was in fact a center for the organization of German forced labor toward the end of World War II. The claimed gas chamber was a mere delousing facility. 4th ed., 170 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#4)

SECTION THREE: Auschwitz Studies

The Making of the Auschwitz Myth: Auschwitz in British Intercepts, Polish Underground Reports and Post-war Testimonies (1941-1947). By Carlo Mattogno. Using messages sent by the Polish underground to London, SS radio messages sent to and from Auschwitz that were intercepted and decrypted by the British, and a plethora of witness statements made during the war and in the immediate postwar period, the author shows how exactly the myth of mass murder in Auschwitz gas chambers was created, and how it was turned subsequently into “history” by intellectually corrupt scholars who cherry-picked claims that fit into their agenda and ignored or actively covered up literally thousands of lies of “witnesses” to make their narrative look credible. 2nd edition, 514 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#41)

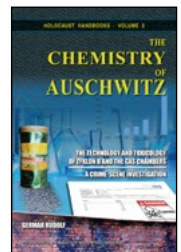
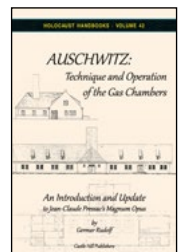
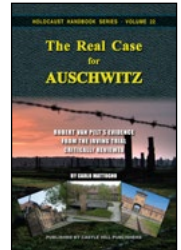
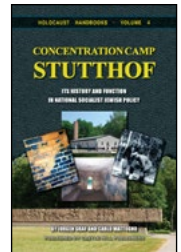
The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted a book titled *The Case for Auschwitz*, in which van Pelt laid out his case for the existence of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. This book is a scholarly response to Prof. van Pelt—and Jean-Claude Pressac, upon whose books van Pelt's study is largely based. Mattogno lists all the evidence van Pelt adduces, and shows one by one that van Pelt misrepresented and misinterpreted every single one of them.

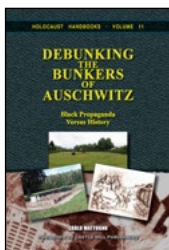
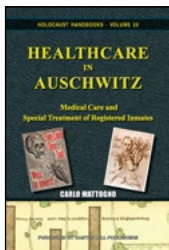
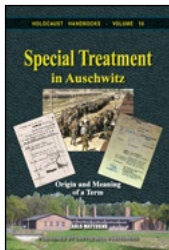
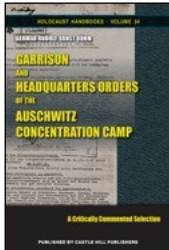
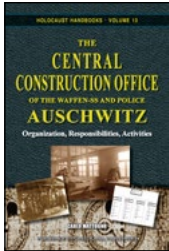
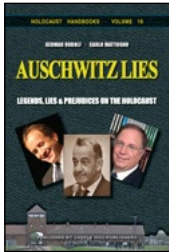
This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf, with contributions by Serge Thion, Robert Faurisson and Carlo Mattogno. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute revisionist findings with the “technical” method. For this he was praised by the mainstream, and they proclaimed victory over the “revisionists.” In his book, Pressac's works and claims are shown to be unscientific in nature, as he never substantiates what he claims, and historically false, because he systematically misrepresents, misinterprets and misunderstands German wartime documents. 2nd ed., 226 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary bibliography, index. (#14)

Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers: An Introduction and Update. By Germar Rudolf. Pressac's 1989 oversize book of the same title was a trail blazer. Its many document reprints are valuable, but Pressac's annotations are now outdated. This book summarizes the most pertinent research results on Auschwitz gained during the past 30 years. With many references to Pressac's epic tome, it serves as an update and correction to it, whether you own an original hard copy of it, read it online, borrow it from a library, purchase a reprint, or are just interested in such a summary in general. 144 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography. (#42)

The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers – A Crime-Scene Investigation. By Germar Rudolf. This study documents forensic research on Auschwitz, where material traces reign supreme. Most of the claimed crime scenes – the claimed homicidal gas chambers – are still accessible to forensic examination to some degree. This book addresses questions such as: How were these gas chambers configured? How did they operate? In addition, the infamous Zyklon B is examined in detail. What exactly was it? How did it kill? Did it leave traces in masonry that can be found still today? Indeed, it should have, the author concludes, but several sets of analyses show no trace of it. The author also discusses in depth similar forensic research conducted by other scholars. 4th ed., 454 pages, more than 120 color and over 100 b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#2)





Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged “refutation” of revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers (attacking Leuchter’s famous report, #16), Polish chemist Dr. J. Markiewicz and U.S. chemist Dr. Richard Green (taking on Rudolf’s chemical research), Dr. John Zimmerman (tackling Mattogno on cremation issues), Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman (trying to prove it all), as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal (who turned cracks into architectural features), are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. 4th ed., 420 pages, b&w illustrations, index. (#18)

Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office. By Carlo Mattogno. When Russian authorities granted access to their archives in the early 1990s, the files of the Auschwitz Central Construction Office, stored in Moscow, attracted the attention of scholars researching the history of this camp. This important office was responsible for the planning and construction of the Auschwitz camp complex, including the crematories which are said to have contained the “gas chambers.” This study sheds light into this hitherto hidden aspect of this camp’s history, but also provides a deep understanding of the organization, tasks, and procedures of this office. 2nd ed., 188 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, index. (#13)

Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Camp. By Germar Rudolf and Ernst Böhm. A large number of the orders issued by the various commanders of the Auschwitz Camp have been preserved. They reveal the true nature of the camp with all its daily events. There is not a trace in them pointing at anything sinister going on. Quite to the contrary, many orders are in insurmountable contradiction to claims that prisoners were mass murdered, such as the children of SS men playing with inmates, SS men taking friends for a sight-seeing tour through the camp, or having a romantic stroll with their lovers around the camp grounds. This is a selection of the most pertinent of these orders together with comments putting them into their proper historical context. 185 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index (#34)

Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like

“special treatment,” “special action,” and others have been interpreted as code words for mass murder. But that is not always true. This study focuses on documents about Auschwitz, showing that, while “special” had many different meanings, not a single one meant “execution.” Hence the practice of deciphering an alleged “code language” by assigning homicidal meaning to harmless documents – a key component of mainstream historiography – is untenable. 2nd ed., 166 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#10)

Healthcare at Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno. In extension of the above study on *Special Treatment in Auschwitz*, this study proves the extent to which the German authorities at Auschwitz tried to provide health care for the inmates. Part 1 of this book analyzes the inmates’ living conditions and the various sanitary and medical measures implemented. It documents the vast construction efforts to build a huge inmate hospital inside the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp. Part 2 explores what happened to registered inmates who were “selected” or subject to “special treatment” while disabled or sick. This study shows that a lot was tried to cure these inmates, especially under the aegis of Garrison Physician Dr. Wirths. Part 3 is dedicated to this very Dr. Wirths. The reality of this caring philanthropist refutes the current stereotype of SS officers. 398 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#33)

Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. The “bunkers” at Auschwitz-Birkenau, two former farmhouses just outside the camp’s perimeter, are claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz specifically equipped for this purpose. They supposedly went into operation during the first half of 1942, with thousands of Jews sent straight from deportation trains to these “gas chambers.” However, documents clearly show that all inmates sent to Auschwitz during that time were properly admitted to the camp. No mass murder on arrival can have happened. With the help of other wartime files as well as air photos taken by Allied reconnaissance aircraft in 1944, this study shows that these homicidal “bunkers” never existed, how the rumors about them evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups in the camp, and how this propaganda was transformed into a false reality by “historians.” 2nd ed.,

292 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#11)

Auschwitz: The First Gassing. Rumor and Reality. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941 in a basement. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other about the event's location, date, the kind of victims and their number, and many more aspects, which makes it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow to this legend and prove without a shadow of a doubt that this legendary event never happened. 4th ed., 262 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#20)

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study analyzes witness statements and hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Where witnesses speak of gassings, they are either very vague or, if specific, contradict one another and are refuted by documented and material facts. The author also exposes the fraudulent attempts of mainstream historians to convert the witnesses' black propaganda into "truth" by means of selective quotes, omissions, and distortions. Mattogno proves that this building's morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked as such. 2nd ed., 152 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#21)

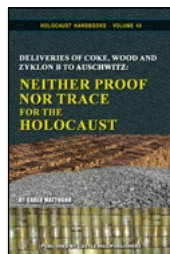
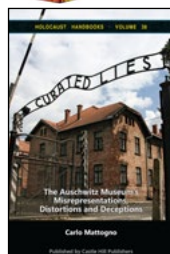
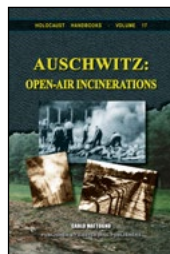
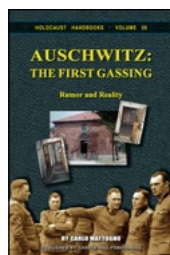
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated on huge pyres lit in trenches. The sky was filled with thick smoke, if we believe witnesses. This book examines many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using air photos, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A new Appendix contains 3 papers on groundwater levels and cattle mass burnings. 2nd ed., 202 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#17)

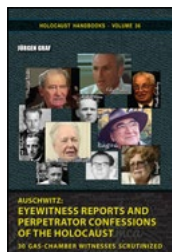
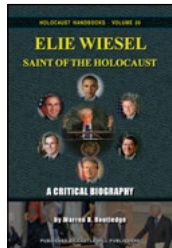
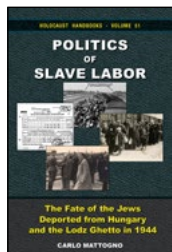
The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors establish the nature and capacity of these cremation furnaces, showing that these devices were inferior makeshift versions, and that their capacity was lower than normal. The Auschwitz crematoria were not facilities of mass destruction, but installations barely managing to handle the victims among the inmates who died of various epidemics. 2nd ed., 3 vols., 1201 pages, b&w and color illustrations (vols 2 & 3), bibliography, index, glossary. (#24)

Curated Lies: The Auschwitz Museum's Misrepresentations, Distortions and Deceptions. By Carlo Mattogno. Revisionist research results have put the Polish Auschwitz Museum under enormous pressure to answer this challenge. They've answered. This book analyzes their answer. It first exposes the many tricks and lies used by the museum to bamboozle millions of visitors every year regarding its most valued asset, the "gas chamber" in the Main Camp. Next, it reveals how the museum's historians mislead and lie through their teeth about documents in their archives. A long string of completely innocuous documents is mistranslated and misrepresented to make it look like they prove the existence of homicidal gas chambers. 2nd ed., 259 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#38)

Deliveries of Coke, Wood and Zyklon B to Auschwitz: Neither Proof Nor Trace for the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno. Researchers from the Auschwitz Museum tried to prove the reality of mass extermination by pointing to documents about deliveries of wood and coke as well as Zyklon B to the Auschwitz Camp. If put into the actual historical and technical context, however, as is done by this study, these documents prove the exact opposite of what those orthodox researchers claim. This study exposes the mendacious tricks with which these museum officials once more deceive the trusting public. 184 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#40)

Mis-Chronicling Auschwitz. Danuta Czech's Flawed Methods, Lies and Deceptions in Her "Auschwitz Chronicle". By Carlo Mattogno. The *Auschwitz Chronicle* is a reference book for the history of the Auschwitz





Camp. It was published in 1990 by Danuta Czech, one of the Auschwitz Museum's most prolific and impactful historians. Analyzing this almost 1,000-page long tome one entry at a time, Mattogno has compiled a long list of misrepresentations, outright lies and deceptions contained in it. They all aim at creating the otherwise unsubstantiated claim that homicidal gas chambers and lethal injections were used at Auschwitz for mass-murdering inmates. This literary mega-fraud needs to be retired from the ranks of Auschwitz sources. 324 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#47)

The Real Auschwitz Chronicle. By Carlo Mattogno. Nagging is easy. We actually did a better job! That which is missing in Czech's *Chronicle* is included here: day after day of the camp's history, documents are presented showing that it could not have been an extermination camp: tens of thousands of sick and injured inmates were cared for medically with huge efforts, and the camp authorities tried hard to improve the initially catastrophic hygienic conditions. Part Two contains data on transports, camp occupancy and mortality figures. For the first time, we find out what this camp's real death toll was. 2 vols., 906 pp., b&w illustrations (Vol. 2), bibliography, index. (#48)

Politics of Slave Labor: The Fate of the Jews Deported from Hungary and the Lodz Ghetto in 1944. By Carlo Mattogno. The deportation of the Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz in May-July 1944 is said to have been the pinnacle of this camp's extermination frenzy, topped off in August of that year by the extermination of Jews deported from the Lodz Ghetto. This book gathers and explains all the evidence available on both events. In painstaking research, the author proves almost on a person-by-person level what the fate was of many of the Jews deported from Hungary or the Lodz Ghetto. He demonstrates that these Jews were deported to serve as slave laborers in the Third Reich's collapsing war economy. There is no trace of any extermination of any of these Jews. 338 pp., b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#51)

SECTION FOUR: Witness Critique

Elie Wiesel, Saint of the Holocaust: A Critical Biography. By Warren B. Rudolph. This book analyzes several of Wiesel's texts, foremost his

camp autobiography *Night*. The author proves that much of what Wiesel claims can never have happened. It shows how Zionist control has allowed Wiesel and his fellow extremists to force leaders of many nations, the U.N. and even popes to genuflect before Wiesel as symbolic acts of subordination to World Jewry, while at the same time forcing school children to submit to Holocaust brainwashing. This study also shows how parallel to this abuse of power, critical reactions to it also increased: Holocaust revisionism. While Catholics jumped on the Holocaust band wagon, the number of Jews rejecting certain aspect of the Holocaust narrative and its abuse grew as well. This first unauthorized biography of Wiesel exposes both his personal deceits and the whole myth of "the six million." 3rd ed., 458 pages, b&w illustration, bibliography, index. (#30)

Auschwitz: Eyewitness Reports and Perpetrator Confessions. By Jürgen Graf. The traditional narrative of what transpired at the infamous Auschwitz camp during WWII rests almost exclusively on witness testimony from former inmates as well as erstwhile camp officials. This study critically scrutinizes the 30 most important of these witness statements by checking them for internal coherence, and by comparing them with one another as well as with other evidence such as wartime documents, air photos, forensic research results, and material traces. The result is devastating for the traditional narrative. 372 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#36)

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions. By Carlo Mattogno & Rudolf Höss. From 1940 to 1943, Rudolf Höss was the commandant of the infamous Auschwitz Camp. After the war, he was captured by the British. In the following 13 months until his execution, he made 85 depositions of various kinds in which he confessed his involvement in the "Holocaust." This study first reveals how the British tortured him to extract various "confessions." Next, all of Höss's depositions are analyzed by checking his claims for internal consistency and comparing them with established historical facts. The results are eye-opening... 2nd ed., 411 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#35)

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed. By Miklos Nyiszli & Carlo Mattogno.

Nyiszli, a Hungarian physician, ended up at Auschwitz in 1944 as Dr. Mengele's assistant. After the war he wrote a book and several other writings describing what he claimed to have experienced. To this day some traditional historians take his accounts seriously, while others reject them as grotesque lies and exaggerations. This study presents and analyzes Nyiszli's writings and skillfully separates truth from fabulous fabrication. 2nd ed., 484 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#37)

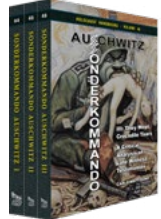
Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Belzec Camp Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. Only two witnesses have ever testified substantially about the alleged Belzec Extermination Camp: The survivor Rudolf Reder and the SS officer Kurt Gerstein. Gerstein's testimonies have been a hotspot of revisionist critique for decades. It is now discredited even among orthodox historians. They use Reder's testimony to fill the void, yet his testimonies are just as absurd. This study thoroughly scrutinizes Reder's various statements, critically revisits Gerstein's various depositions, and then compares these two testimonies which are at once similar in some respects, but incompatible in others. 216 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#43)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz I: Nine Eyewitness Testimonies Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. The 1979 book *Auschwitz Inferno* by alleged former Auschwitz "Sonderkommando" member Filip Müller has a great influence on the perception of Auschwitz by the public and by historians. This book critically analyzes Müller's various post-war statements, which are full of exaggerations, falsehoods and plagiarized text passages. Also scrutinized are the testimonies of eight other claimed former *Sonderkommando* members: D. Paisikovic, S. Jankowski, H. Mandelbaum, L. Nagraba, J. Rosenblum, A. Pilo, D. Fliamenbaum and S. Karolinskij. 304 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#44)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz II: The False Testimonies by Henryk Tauber and Szlama Dragon. By Carlo Mattogno. Auschwitz survivor and former member of the so-called "Sonderkommando" Henryk Tauber is one of the most important witnesses about the alleged gas chambers inside the crematoria at Auschwitz, because right at the war's end, he made several extremely detailed depositions about it. The same is true for Szlama Dragon, only he claims to have worked at the so-called "bunkers" of Birkenau, two makeshift gas chambers just outside the camp perimeter. This study thoroughly scrutinizes these two key testimonies. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#45)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz III: They Wept Crocodile Tears. A Critical Analysis of Late Witness Testimonies. By Carlo Mattogno. This book focuses on the critical analysis of witness testimonies on the alleged Auschwitz gas chambers recorded or published in the 1990s and early 2000s, such as J. Sackar, A. Dragon, J. Gabai, S. Chasan, L. Cohen and S. Venezia, among others. 232 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#46)

Auschwitz Engineers in Moscow: The Soviet Postwar Interrogations of the Auschwitz Cremation-Furnace Engineers. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. After the war, the Soviets arrested four leading engineers of the Topf Company. Among other things, they had planned and supervised the construction of the Auschwitz cremation furnaces and the ventilation systems of the rooms said to have served as homicidal gas chambers. Between 1946 and 1948, Soviet officials conducted numerous interrogations with them. This work analyzes them by putting them into the context of the vast documentation on these and related facilities. The appendix contains all translated interrogation protocols. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#52)



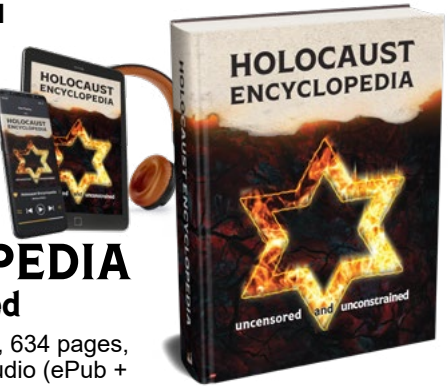
For current prices and availability, and to learn more, go to www.HolocaustHandbooks.com – for example by simply scanning the QR code on the right.



Three decades of unflagging archival and forensic research by the world's most knowledgeable, courageous and prodigious Holocaust scholars have finally coalesced into a reference book that makes all this knowledge readily accessible to everyone:

HOLOCAUST ENCYCLOPEDIA **uncensored and unconstrained**

Available as paperback or hardcover, b&w or color, 634 pages, 8.5"×11"; as eBook (ePub or PDF) and eBook + audio (ePub + mp3); more than 350 illustrations in 579 entries; introduction, bibliography, index. **Online at www.NukeBook.org**



We all know the basics of “The Holocaust.” But what about the details? Websites and printed encyclopedias can help us there. Take the 4-volume encyclopedia by Israel’s Yad Vashem Center: *The Encyclopedia of the Holocaust* (1990). For every significant crime scene, it presents a condensed narrative of Israel’s finest Holocaust scholars. However, it contains not one entry about witnesses and their stories, even though they are the foundation of our knowledge. When a murder is committed, the murder weapon and the crime’s traces are of crucial importance. Yet Yad Vashem’s encyclopedia has no entries explaining scientific findings on these matters – not one.

This is where the present encyclopedia steps in. It not only summarizes and explains the many pieces that make up the larger Holocaust picture. It also reveals the evidence that confirms or contradicts certain notions. Nearly 300 entries present the essence of important witness accounts, and they are subjected to source criticism. This enables us to decide which witness claims are credible.

For all major crime scenes, the sometimes-conflicting claims are presented. We learn how our knowledge has changed over time, and what evidence shores up the currently valid

narrative of places such as Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibór, Treblinka, Dachau and Bergen-Belsen and many more.

Other entries discuss tools and mechanisms allegedly used for the mass murders, and how the crimes’ traces were erased, if at all. A few entries discuss toxicological issues surrounding the various lethal gases claimed to have been used.

This encyclopedia has multiple entries on some common claims about aspects of the Holocaust, including a list of “Who said it?” This way we can quickly find proof for these claims.

Finally, several entries address factors that have influenced the creation of the Holocaust narrative, and how we perceive it today. This includes entries on psychological warfare and wartime propaganda; on conditions prevailing during investigations and trials of alleged Holocaust perpetrators; on censorship against historical dissidents; on the religious dimension of the Holocaust narrative; and on motives of all sides involved in creating and spreading their diverse Holocaust narratives.

In this important volume, now with 579 entries, you will discover many astounding aspects of the Holocaust narrative that you did not even know exist.

BOOKS ON HISTORY, THE HOLOCAUST AND FREE SPEECH

On the next six pages, we list some of the books available from ARMREG that are not part of the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. For our current range of products, visit our web store at www.ARMREG.co.uk.

Inconvenient History, Annual Volumes 1 through 15.

For more than 15 years now, the revisionist online journal *Inconvenient History* has been the main publishing platform for authors of the revisionist school of historical thought. *Inconvenient History* seeks to maintain the true spirit of the historical revisionist movement; a movement that was established primarily to foster peace through an objective understanding of the causes of modern warfare. After a long absence from the print-book market, we are finally putting all volumes back in print. Various page ranges, pb, 6"×9", illustrated.

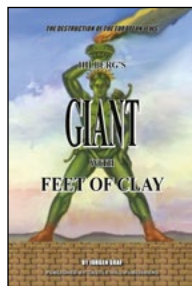
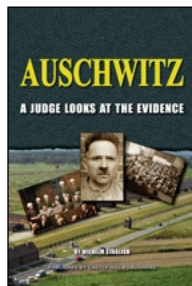
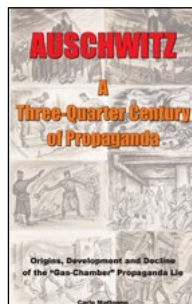
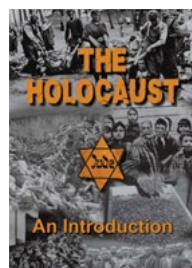
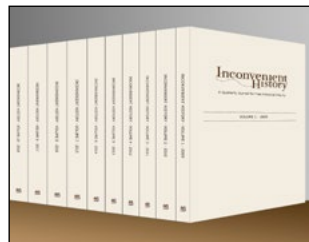
The Holocaust: An Introduction. By Thomas Dalton. The Holocaust was perhaps the greatest crime of the 20th Century. Six million Jews, we are told, died by gassing, shooting, and deprivation. But: Where did the six-million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from major death camps? Why haven't we found even a fraction of the six million bodies, or their ashes? Why has there been so much media suppression and governmental censorship on this topic? In a sense, the Holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. It is a topic of greatest importance for the present day. Let's explore the evidence, and see where it leads. 128 pp. pb, 6"×9", ill., bibl., index.

Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda: Origins, Development and Decline of the "Gas Chamber" Propaganda Lie. By Carlo Mattogno. Wild rumors were circulating about Auschwitz during WWII: Germans testing war gases; mass murder in electrocution chambers, with gas showers or pneumatic hammers; living people sent on conveyor belts into furnaces; grease and soap made of the victims. Nothing of it was true. When the Soviets captured Auschwitz in early 1945, they reported that 4 million inmates were killed on electrocution conveyor belts discharging their load directly into furnaces. That wasn't true either. After the war, "witnesses" and "experts" added more claims: mass

murder with gas bombs, gas chambers made of canvas; crematoria burning 400 million victims... Again, none of it was true. This book gives an overview of the many rumors and lies about Auschwitz today rejected as untrue, and exposes the ridiculous methods that turned some claims into "history," although they are just as untrue. 125 pp. pb, 6"×9", ill., bibl., index, b&w ill.

Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence. By Wilhelm Stäglich. Auschwitz is the epicenter of the Holocaust, where more people are said to have been murdered than anywhere else. The most important evidence for this claim was presented during two trials: the International Military Tribunal of 1945/46, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965. In this book, Wilhelm Stäglich, a former German judge, reveals the incredibly scandalous way in which Allied victors and German courts bent and broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Stäglich also exposes the superficial way in which historians are dealing with the many incongruities and discrepancies of the historical record. 3rd edition 2015, 422 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

Hilberg's Giant with Feet of Clay. By Jürgen Graf. Raul Hilberg's major work *The Destruction of the European Jews* is generally considered the standard work on the Holocaust. The critical reader might ask: what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, to be carried out in the legendary gas chambers? And what evidence supports his estimate of 5.1 million Jewish victims? Jürgen Graf applies the methods of critical analysis to Hilberg's evidence, and examines the results in the light of revisionist historiography. The results of Graf's critical analysis are devastating for Hilberg. Graf's analysis is the first comprehensive and systematic examination of the leading spokes-



person for the orthodox version of the Jewish fate during the Third Reich. 3rd edition 2022, 182 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

Exactitude: Festschrift for Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson. By R.H. Countess, C. Lindtner, G. Rudolf (eds.) Faurisson probably deserves the title of the most-courageous intellectual of the 20th and the early 21st Century. With bravery and steadfastness, he challenged the dark forces of historical and political fraud with his unrelenting exposure of their lies and hoaxes surrounding the orthodox Holocaust narrative. This book describes and celebrates the man and his work dedicated to accuracy and marked by in-submission. 146 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

Auschwitz – Forensically Examined. By Cyrus Cox. Modern forensic crime-scene investigations can reveal a lot about the Holocaust. There are many big tomes about this. But if you want it all in a nutshell, read this booklet. It condenses the most-important findings of Auschwitz forensics into a quick and easy read. In the first section, the forensic investigations conducted so far are reviewed. In the second section, the most-important results of these studies are summarized. The main arguments focus on two topics. The first centers around the poison allegedly used at Auschwitz for mass murder: Zyklon B. Did it leave any traces in masonry where it was used? Can it be detected to this day? The second topic deals with mass cremations. Did the crematoria of Auschwitz have the claimed huge capacity? Do air photos taken during the war confirm witness statements on huge smoking pyres? This book gives the answers, together with many references to source material and further reading. The third section reports on how the establishment has reacted to these research results. 2nd ed., 128 pp. pb., b&w ill., bibl., index.

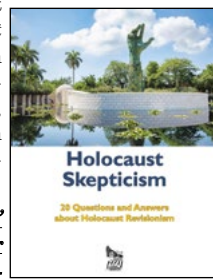
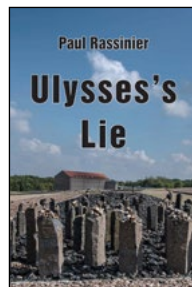
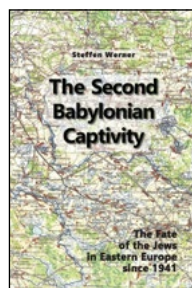
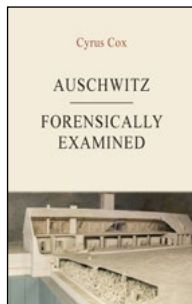
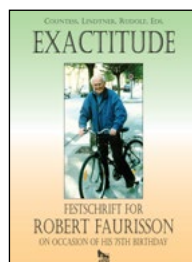
Ulysses's Lie. By Paul Rassiner. Holocaust revisionism began with this book: Frenchman Rassiner, a pacifist and socialist, was sent first to Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. Here he reports from his own experience how the prisoners turned each other's imprisonment into hell without being forced to do so. In the second part, Rassiner analyzes the

books of former fellow prisoners, and shows how they lied and distorted in order to hide their complicity. First complete English edition, including Rassiner's prologue, Albert Paraz's preface, and press reviews. 270 pp, 6"x9" pb, bibl, index.

The Second Babylonian Captivity: The Fate of the Jews in Eastern Europe since 1941. By Steffen Werner. "But if they were not murdered, where did the six million deported Jews end up?" This objection demands a well-founded response. While researching an entirely different topic, Werner stumbled upon peculiar demographic data of Belorussia. Years of research subsequently revealed more evidence which eventually allowed him to propose: The Third Reich did indeed deport many of the Jews of Europe to Eastern Europe in order to settle them there "in the swamp." This book shows what really happened to the Jews deported to the East by the National Socialists, how they have fared since. It provides context for hitherto-obscure historical events and obviates extreme claims such as genocide and gas chambers. With a preface by Germar Rudolf. 190 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill., bibl., index

Holocaust Skepticism: 20 Questions and Answers about Holocaust Revisionism. By Germar Rudolf. This 15-page brochure introduces the novice to the concept of Holocaust revisionism, and answers 20 tough questions, among them: What does Holocaust revisionism claim? Why should I take Holocaust revisionism more seriously than the claim that the earth is flat? How about the testimonies by survivors and confessions by perpetrators? What about the pictures of corpse piles in the camps? Why does it matter how many Jews were killed by the Nazis, since even 1,000 would have been too many? ... Glossy full-color brochure. PDF file free of charge available at www.armreg.co.uk. This item is not copyright-protected. Hence, you can do with it whatever you want: download, post, email, print, multiply, hand out, sell, drop it accidentally in a bookstore... 19 pp., 8.5"x11", full-color throughout.

Bungled: "Denying the Holocaust" How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Grow-



ing Assault on Truth and Memory. By Germar Rudolf. With her book *Denying the Holocaust*, Deborah Lipstadt tried to show the flawed methods and extremist motives of “Holocaust deniers.” This book demonstrates that Dr. Lipstadt clearly has neither understood the principles of science and scholarship, nor has she any clue about the historical topics she is writing about. She misquotes, mistranslates, misrepresents, misinterprets, and makes a plethora of wild claims without backing them up with anything. Rather than dealing thoroughly with factual arguments, Lipstadt’s book is full of *ad hominem* attacks on her opponents. It is an exercise in anti-intellectual pseudo-scientific arguments, an exhibition of ideological radicalism that rejects anything which contradicts its preset conclusions. **F for FAIL.** 2nd ed., 224 pp. pb, 6”x9”, bibl., index, b&w ill.

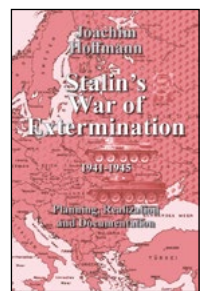
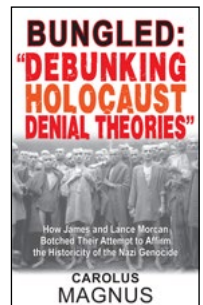
Bungled: “Denying History”. How M. Shermer and A. Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened. By Carolus Magnus (C. Mattogno). *Skeptic Magazine* editor Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman from the Simon Wiesenthal Center wrote a book claiming to be “a thorough and thoughtful answer to all the claims of the Holocaust deniers.” As this book shows, however, Shermer and Grobman completely ignored almost all the “claims” made in the more than 10,000 pages of more-recent cutting-edge revisionist archival and forensic research. Furthermore, they piled up a heap of falsifications, contortions, omissions and fallacious interpretations of the evidence. Finally, what the authors claim to have demolished is not revisionism but a ridiculous parody of it. They ignored the known unreliability of their cherry-picked selection of evidence, utilized unverified and incestuous sources, and obscured the massive body of research and all the evidence that dooms their project to failure. 162 pp. pb, 6”x9”, bibl., index, b&w ill.

Bungled: “Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories”. How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide. By Carolus Magnus. The novelists and movie-makers James and

Lance Morcan have produced a book “to end [Holocaust] denial once and for all” by disproving “the various arguments Holocaust deniers use to try to discredit wartime records.” It’s a lie. First, the Morcans completely ignored the vast amount of recent scholarly studies published by revisionists; they don’t even mention them. Instead, they engage in shadowboxing, creating some imaginary, bogus “revisionist” scarecrow which they then tear to pieces. In addition, their knowledge even of their own side’s source material is dismal, and the way they back up their misleading or false claims is pitifully inadequate. 144 pp. pb, 6”x9”, bibl., index, b&w ill.

Stalin’s War of Extermination 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. A German government historian documents Stalin’s murderous war against the German army and the German people. Based on the author’s lifelong study of German and Russian military records, this book reveals the Red Army’s grisly record of atrocities against soldiers and civilians, as ordered by Stalin. Since the 1920s, Stalin planned to invade Western Europe to initiate the “World Revolution.” He prepared an attack which was unparalleled in history. The Germans noticed Stalin’s aggressive intentions, but they underestimated the strength of the Red Army. What unfolded was the cruelest war in history. This book shows how Stalin and his Bolshevik henchman used unimaginable violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight against the Germans. The book explains how Soviet propagandists incited their soldiers to unlimited hatred against everything German, and he gives the reader a short but extremely unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers finally reached German soil in 1945: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture, and mass murder... **428 pp. pb, 6”x9”, bibl., index, b&w ill.**

Who Started World War II: Truth for a War-Torn World. By Udo Walendy. For seven decades, mainstream historians have insisted that Germany was the main, if not the sole culprit for unleashing World War II in Europe. In the present book this myth is refuted. There is available to the



public today a great number of documents on the foreign policies of the Great Powers before September 1939 as well as a wealth of literature in the form of memoirs of the persons directly involved in the decisions that led to the outbreak of World War II. Together, they made possible Walendy's present mosaic-like reconstruction of the events before the outbreak of the war in 1939. This book has been published only after an intensive study of sources, taking the greatest care to minimize speculation and inference. The present edition has been translated completely anew from the German original and has been slightly revised. 500 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl., b&w ill.

The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech. By Germar Rudolf. Amazon is the world's biggest book retailer. They dominate the U.S. and several foreign markets. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos to offer "the good, the bad and the ugly," customers once could buy every title that was in print and was legal to sell. However, in early 2017, a series of anonymous bomb threats against Jewish community centers occurred in the U.S., fueling a campaign by Jewish groups to coax Amazon into banning revisionist writings. On March 6, 2017, Amazon caved in and banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the Holocaust. In April 2017, an Israeli Jew was arrested for having placed the fake bomb threats. But Amazon kept its new censorship policy: They next culled any literature critical of Jews or Judaism; then they enforced these bans at all its subsidiaries, such as AbeBooks and The Book Depository; then they banned books other pressure groups don't like; finally, they bullied Ingram, who has a book-distribution monopoly in the US, to enforce the same rules by banning from the entire world-wide book market all books Amazon doesn't like... 3rd ed., 158 pp. pb, 6"x9", bibl., color illustrations throughout.

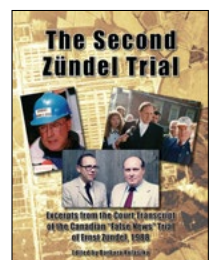
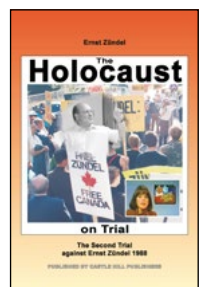
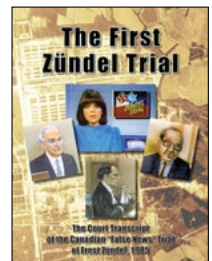
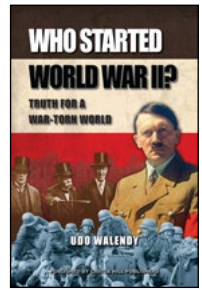
The First Zündel Trial: The Transcript. In the early 1980s, Ernst Zündel, a German living in Toronto, was indicted for allegedly spreading "false news" by selling copies of Harwood's brochure *Did Six Million Really Die?*, which challenged the accuracy of the orthodox Holocaust narrative. When

the case went to court in 1985, so-called Holocaust experts and "eyewitnesses" of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz were cross-examined for the first time in history by a competent and skeptical legal team. The results were absolutely devastating for the Holocaust orthodoxy. For decades, these mind-boggling trial transcripts were hidden from public view. Now, for the first time, they have been published in print in this new book – unabridged and unedited. 820 pp. pb, 8.5"x11"

The Holocaust on Trial: The Second Trial against Ernst Zündel 1988. By Ernst Zündel. In 1988, the appeal trial of Ernst Zündel for "knowingly spreading false news about the Holocaust" took place in Toronto. This book is introduced by a brief autobiographic summary of Zündel's early life, and an overview of the evidence introduced during the First Zündel Trial. This is followed by a detailed summary of the testimonies of all the witnesses who testified during the Second Zündel Trial. This was the most-comprehensive and -competent argument ever fought in a court of law over the Holocaust. The arguments presented have fueled revisionism like no other event before, in particular Fred Leuchter's expert report on the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek, and the testimony of British historian David Irving. Critically annotated edition with a foreword by Germar Rudolf. 410 pp. pb, 6"x9", index.

The Second Zündel Trial: Excerpts from the Transcript. By Barbara Kulaszka (ed.). In contrast to Ernst Zündel's book *The Holocaust on Trial* (see earlier description), this book focuses entirely on the Second Zündel Trial by exclusively quoting, paraphrasing and summarizing the entire trial transcript... 498 pp. pb, 8.5"x11", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Resistance Is Obligatory! By Germar Rudolf. In 2005, Rudolf, dissident publisher of revisionist literature, was kidnapped by the U.S. government and deported to Germany. There a show trial was staged. Rudolf was not permitted to defend his historical opinions. Yet he defended himself anyway: Rudolf gave a 7-day speech-proving that only the revisionists are scholarly in their approach, whereas



the Holocaust orthodoxy is merely pseudo-scientific. He then explained why it is everyone's obligation to resist, without violence, a government which throws peaceful dissidents into dungeons. When Rudolf tried to publish his defence speech as a book, the public prosecutor initiated a new criminal investigation against him. After his probation time ended in 2011, he dared publish this speech anyway... 2nd ed. 2016, 378 pp. pb, 6"x9", b&w ill.

Hunting Germar Rudolf: Essays on a Modern-Day Witch Hunt. By Germar Rudolf. German-born revisionist activist, author and publisher Germar Rudolf describes which events made him convert from a Holocaust believer to a Holocaust skeptic, quickly rising to a leading personality within the revisionist movement. This in turn unleashed a tsunami of persecution against him: lost his job, denied his PhD exam, destruction of his family, driven into exile, slandered by the mass media, literally hunted, caught, put on a show trial where filing motions to introduce evidence is illegal under the threat of further prosecution, and finally locked up in prison for years for nothing else than his peaceful yet controversial scholarly writings. In several essays, Rudolf takes the reader on a journey through an absurd world of government and societal persecution which most of us could never even fathom actually exists in a "Western democracy"... 304 pp. pb, 6"x9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

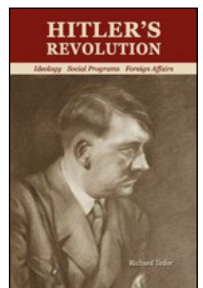
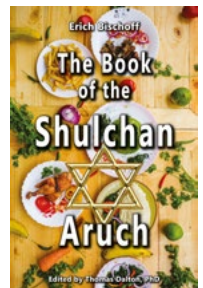
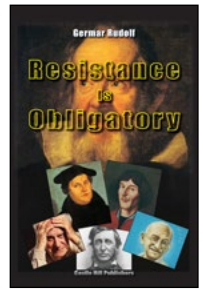
The Book of the Shulchan Aruch. By Erich Bischoff. Most people have heard of the Talmud-that compendium of Jewish laws. The Talmud, however, is vast and largely inscrutable. Fortunately, back in the mid-1500s, a Jewish rabbi created a condensed version of it: the Shulchan Aruch. A fair number of passages in it discuss non-Jews. The laws of Judaism hold Gentiles in very low regard; they can be cheated, lied to, abused, even killed, if it serves Jewish interests. Bischoff, an expert in Jewish religious law, wrote a summary and analysis of this book. He shows us many dark corners of the Jewish religion. 152 pp. pb, 6"x9".

Hitler's Revolution: Ideology, Social Programs, Foreign Affairs. By Richard Tedor. Defying all boycotts, Adolf

Hitler transformed Germany from a bankrupt state to the powerhouse of Europe within just four years, thus becoming Germany's most popular leader ever. How was this possible? This study tears apart the dense web of calumny surrounding this controversial figure. It draws on nearly 200 published German sources, many from the Nazi era, as well as documents from British, U.S., and Soviet archives that describe not only what Hitler did but, more importantly, why he did it. These sources also reveal the true war objectives of the democracies – a taboo subject for orthodox historians – and the resulting world war against Germany. This book is aimed at anyone who feels that something is missing from conventional accounts. 2nd ed., 309 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.

Hitler on the Jews. By Thomas Dalton. That Adolf Hitler spoke out against the Jews is beyond obvious. But of the thousands of books and articles written on Hitler, virtually none quotes Hitler's exact words on the Jews. The reason for this is clear: Those in positions of influence have incentives to present a simplistic picture of Hitler as a blood-thirsty tyrant. However, Hitler's take on the Jews is far more complex and sophisticated. In this book, for the first time, you can make up your own mind by reading nearly every idea that Hitler put forth about the Jews, in considerable detail and in full context. This is the first book ever to compile his remarks on the Jews. As you will discover, Hitler's analysis of the Jews, though hostile, is erudite, detailed, and – surprise, surprise – largely aligns with events of recent decades. There are many lessons here for the modern-day world to learn. 200 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.

Goebbels on the Jews. By Thomas Dalton. From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. It gives us a detailed look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goebbels shared Hitler's dislike of the Jews, and likewise wanted them removed from the Reich. Ultimately, Goebbels and others sought to remove the Jews completely from Europe—perhaps to the island of Madagascar. This would be the "final solution" to the Jewish Question. Nowhere in the



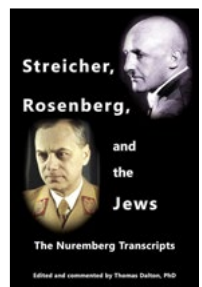
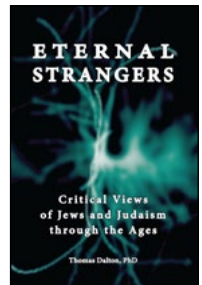
diary does Goebbels discuss any Hitler order to kill the Jews, nor is there any reference to extermination camps, gas chambers, or any methods of systematic mass-murder. Goebbels acknowledges that Jews did indeed die by the thousands; but the range and scope of killings evidently fall far short of the claimed figure of 6 million. This book contains, for the first time, every significant diary entry relating to the Jews or Jewish policy. Also included are partial or full transcripts of 10 major essays by Goebbels on the Jews. 274 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars. By Thomas Dalton. For many centuries, Jews have had a negative reputation in many countries. The reasons given are plentiful, but less-well-known is their involvement in war. When we examine the causal factors for wars, and look at their primary beneficiaries, we repeatedly find a Jewish presence. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting wars. With their long-notorious influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hard-line stances, being uncompromising, and actively inciting people to hatred. Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates, and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world. In this book, Thomas Dalton examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, he dissects Jewish motives and Jewish strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. 2nd ed., 231 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.

Eternal Strangers: Critical Views of Jews and Judaism through the Ages. By Thomas Dalton. It is common

knowledge that Jews have been disliked for centuries. But why? Our best hope for understanding this recurrent 'anti-Semitism' is to study the history: to look at the actual words written by prominent critics of the Jews, in context, and with an eye to any common patterns that might emerge. Such a study reveals strikingly consistent observations: Jews are seen in very negative, yet always similar terms. The persistence of such comments is remarkable and strongly suggests that the cause for such animosity resides in the Jews themselves—in their attitudes, their values, their ethnic traits and their beliefs.. This book addresses the modern-day "Jewish problem" in all its depth—something which is arguably at the root of many of the world's social, political and economic problems. 186 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.

Streicher, Rosenberg, and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts. By Thomas Dalton. Who, apart from Hitler, contrived the Nazi view on the Jews? And what were these master ideologues thinking? During the post-war International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, the most-interesting men on trial regarding this question were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The cases against them, and their personal testimonies, examined for the first time nearly all major aspects of the Holocaust story: the "extermination" thesis, the gas chambers, the gas vans, the shootings in the East, and the "6 million." The truth of the Holocaust has been badly distorted for decades by the powers that be. Here we have the rare opportunity to hear firsthand from two prominent figures in Nazi Germany. Their voices, and their verbatim transcripts from the IMT, lend some much-needed clarity to the situation. 330 pp. pb, 6"x9", index, bibl.



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